

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. X.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1883.

NO. 51.

CURRENT COMMENT.

WILLIAM KITTON is still missing at Winnipeg.

INDIANA law: Marry in haste and divorce whenever you please.

The first ticket from Helena to St. Paul on the North Pacific will be sold at auction.

IN O. C. do if a native puts on a paper dollar and gresses his boots he is sneered at as a dud.

HALF an inch of ice formed at Dixon, Ill., on the 21st, and a foot of snow fell in portions of Ohio.

A LOUISVILLE belle has in her parlor a beautiful embroidered motto, "E Pluribus, yumb."

Parry said in an interview that she used several thousand different kinds of perfumes. Hush!

THE NEW ERA, published at Parker, has been enlarged to a nine-column paper. It is a representative journal.

A LONDON correspondent says Lady Florence Dixie and her husband are known as "Lady Sometimes and Sir Always Tipsey."

A DETACHMENT of the salvation army is holding meetings near Yale college. Brave soldiers! They strike right at the stronghold of sin.

LIJET WHITZ, of the navy, resigns to escape court martial for being seen in bad company. He probably didn't know at the time that it was a greenback politician.

A "SQUIRMING CHAIR" that can be adjusted to 800 different positions is a recent invention. They have been in use for some time in Yankton editorial sanctuaries.

A MODERN philosopher declares "that men ofisms are the men of genius." The philosopher was probably devoting his attention to an attack of rheumatism when he made the assertion.

A DOWS THE river exchange thinks the term "prize fighter" too coarse and suggestive of brutality. How would a gentleman fight in dalliance with his rival's face? suit you, neighbor?

A PENNSYLVANIA editor demands a tax on babies, no tax to be paid by the woman bearing them. His la. triplets broke him all up, and he has determined that something has got to be done.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG is married again. Let us hope that in future marital disagreements she will refrain from calling her new partner's attention to the virtues of her late fractional husband.

A COUNCIL BLUFFS young man is suing another man's wife who was once his sweetheart, for coming to Am. rice on a ticket which she accepted from him, all the while intending to deceive him.

A BUTTER car is run between Milwaukee and Chicago. It must be built of iron and patterned after the powder cars if it is able to hold some of the ambitions and energetic butter that frequently drives its way into the markets.

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER? A county treasurer down south was investigated, and his cash on hand amounted to \$200 more than the books called for. He threatens to sue the county for embezzlement.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL safely remarks that much of the misgovernment of Europe is due to the irregularity of American newspapers. The mounds and cabinets sometimes do not get any hints from American editors for more than a week.

WHILE preparing her toilette a Neillsville, Wis., woman was shot by a rifle ball coming through the window. As she was hanging her hair at the time it is but natural to infer that the owner's jury pronounced it justifiable homicide.

AN IOWA paper says defiantly: "Talk about fencing up a town that supports ten liquor saloons, three or four billiard rooms, a number of cigar stores, a bucket shop, a c. club, a tiger bar, and four dudes. Gentlemen it can't be done."

A CALIFORNIA millionaire, if there be such a thing, built a barn in Great Barrington, in which are \$1,400 worth of nickel-plated brass trinkets, such as hinges on a box-stall costing \$30, and the like. Very few human beings in the land live in so god a god.

THE MANDAN Pioneer, in a well-considered article, urges the location of the capital at Bismarck. The belief is expressed that the location of the capital at Bismarck would assure the construction to this point of not only the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern, but of the Manitoba and Rock Island roads also.

A TEXAS woman who is not yet forty years old has lost five husbands. One died of consumption, one was drowned, two were killed and one came out of the hands of a vigilante committee in a totally worthless condition. She is now waiting for No. 6 wit meek and Christian patience and hopes her luck will change before she's seen many more.

A LETTER written by a Fort Lincoln soldier to his girl, was mislaid in his quarters before being mailed, and was captured by an ungodly coon. It began: "I write to inform you that I am well and happy and just put out on Mount drill and Am chafed so I can hardly stand and hope these few lines may find you enjoying the same blessing."

NEAR Jamestown this week Martin Jaykson, sky had a leg broken by a kick from a mule. Young Armstrong was thrown from a mule and dragged a mile and a half, and farmer Goode had a jaw broken by a kick from one of the soprano-voiced animals. Even the mules of this wonderland have caught the infection and are bolting over with business enterprise and getting up-and-down.

The editor of the Five Lake Comet is skirmishing around the ragged edge of a cloud of trouble that threatens to swamp him. In his columns he wished to refer to "Mr. and Mrs. Bennett's child." The compositor in setting the type left the word "aunt's" out, and as Mr. and Mrs. Bennett had only been married a few weeks the Comet editor in taking it all back, describes how the "aunt" died peeped in at his sanctum door.

It is asserted by a Chicago paper that Col. Pat D. Mann wrote Proctor Knot's famous funny Duluth speech. It will be remembered that this speech was intended by Mr. Knott to be a deathblow to D. W. and all her sangdine hosts, but it worked in an opposite direction and gave the town a boom that lifted it up onto the highest pinnacle upon which it now rests. The do-no-harm is just wicked enough to have put up a job of that kind on Proctor.

THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS ARRIVE VIA SPECIAL TRAIN.

The Reception Given the Members of the Commission and Their Friends — Names of the Visitors—Programme, Etc.

THE LAST CITY TO BE VISITED.

The special train of Pullman coaches under the direct charge of superintendent Odell reached here Wednesday, and was greeted by a large concourse of people and by the 5th infantry band. Accompanying the commission was a choice list of the early history of Bismarck. He was anxious that North Dakota was intended to be the North Pacific railroad for the excellence of her newspaper and revealed the well guarded fact that every one of them has a press. He had attended many banquets, particularly military banquets, was a battle scarred hero himself, but language failed him when he attempted to express his appreciation of Bismarck and in particular Cass county, he said, paid one-sixth of the taxes of Dakota, but was ready to pay her proportion of what was necessary to complete the capital buildings at Bismarck.

The ladies were more than pleased and as they viewed the beautiful Apple creek valley and the mighty Missouri rolling down to the gulf, twisting around among the bluffs and skirted on either side by a belt of timber, whose foliage just now looks its best, they contrasted it with the lonesome prairie of other localities, to look at which the eye soon tire.

After spending an hour on Capitol Hill the commission was driven to the steamboat landing where the docks and the big bridge were inspected.

During the afternoon the ladies of the commission were entertained at the Sheridan house by the Fifth infantry band, which, by the way, is considered one of the very best in the United States. The gentlemen composing the commission had abundant opportunity to get acquainted with the citizens of Bismarck, who, it is believed, have done all in their power to make the stay enjoyable.

A lovelier morning and pleasanter day for the reception of the capital commission couldn't have been asked for and at an early hour the citizens began to bestir themselves to make the stay of the commission one continual round of pleasure. About 10 o'clock carriages were provided and at 10:30 a procession of at least fifty carriages filled with the commission and their friends moved off to the proposed site of the capital building of Dakota. The band had preceded the party and a neat music stand had been provided for them. The commission was greeted with music and the carriages drove up in a sort of semi-circle on the slope overlooking Bismarck and the country around. Here the commissioners alighted and viewed the landscape presented. There was but one voice and that was the voice of every person present, that Bismarck was the prettiest town and that the land proposed was the best for the capital in the territory. The ladies were more than pleased and as they viewed the beautiful Apple creek valley and the mighty Missouri rolling down to the gulf, twisting around among the bluffs and skirted on either side by a belt of timber, whose foliage just now looks its best, they contrasted it with the lonesome prairie of other localities, to look at which the eye soon tire.

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THE BANQUET.

At 10 o'clock last evening the commission and its guests entered the spacious and beautifully decorated dining room of the Sheridan House accompanied by about twenty-five citizens of Bismarck, most of whom were accompanied by their wives, and the officers from Fort Lincoln and Fort Keogh who had honored the city by their presence. The tables were spread with tropical fruits and the most delicate confections, and decorated with natural flowers from the Bismarck green houses. The bill of fare was elaborate and embraced soup, fish, oysters, boiled and roast meats, game, entrees, vegetables, salads, relishes, pastry, ornamented cakes, pyramids, creams, jellies, de-arts, fruits, wine, etc., prepared by Martin Kearns, chief cook of the Sheridan, and a first-class artist in his line, who in this instance added to the reputation of the ladies of Bismarck, and the gentlemen were equally well cared for at the Reading Rooms on Main street. Five-minute speeches were indulged in and a general social good time was had.

DR. W. A. BURLEIGH

made a talk of special interest because of his familiarity with the early history of Dakota, having among the first 20 to set his stakes in the territory. He was anxious that the commission would act in this capital business with great care and foresight. He knew them all intimately and knew them to be honest, conscientious patriotic men. He believed that Dakota was to be not only a great state, but the greatest empire of the Union, and that many in the room would live to see the day when Dakota would contain 30,000 souls and raise wheat enough to supply the world. It would be the bread-basket of the universe. The people of Dakota were kicking because the capital was removed. He did not blame them, but let them kick. A pack of federal oil-holders had located in that obscure corner of the territory and for twenty-two years had labored at the pugil seat until it was dry. The cow, it had been suggested, should be turned out to grass, and these ringsters should be forced into the fence corners of the pasture. The commission in locating the capital should do what he was satisfied it needed no suggestion from him) look at Dakota of the future as well as Dakota of to-day. The time was when Yankton was center of population because there was less than 500 people in the territory, but now it was over 200 miles up the way. While Mr. Burleigh did not state what point he preferred, yet his allusion to the crossing of the great rivers on earth by the greatest railroad in the world, led to the conclusion that Bismarck would suit him.

HON. J. C. BURNHORN

disclosed a little secret. He said the momentous question of the hour was the capital location. He had not told the commission that he intended to disclose their plans but he believed that an anxious people should not be kept longer in suspense. He had talked with various members of the commission and was happy to say to the people of Bismarck that the commission had decided to locate the capital at one point in the territory and that they might rest assured that the seat of government would not be located outside of Dakota.

HON. ALEXANDER HUGHES

responded for the commission in a fitting and telling speech. He said although this was his first visit, he saw many familiar faces and it was pleated to see so many cities of the territory represented, and believed the day was near at hand when the widely separated relations, having become united, would mingle more and more harmoniously together. He remembered the time when representatives of the two sections would remain together for a time, at least, and behaved also to changes brought by time, and made interesting comparisons—Dakota of to-day with the Dakotas of 1870 and 1880, and showed that two-thirds of the citizens of the Dakota of to-day have not resided in the territory to exceed three years. Since coming to the land of No. 1 hard he had received an eye-opener, and had learned to appreciate the world about him. Everything in this region was booming—every man, woman and child was a boy, excepting, possibly, Steele, whose exceeding great modesty would scarcely permit him to be seen.

He was a great advantage claimed by the general, was the fact that on the ground devoted for capital purposes was a six-inch arterial well-paved pure road. As to the fertility of the soil it was only necessary to state that wheat heads in six inches long and weighing a pound was raised. Sunflowers grew so large that it is told of a tenderfoot that when he came beneath one of them at noonday went into camp for the night. The town was the exact center of the territory; not only the center of the territory, but the center of gravity. It was decided, therefore, to Bismarck as a beautiful city. He had seen none more attractive in any town and predicted a bright future for it. It would surely be the metropolis of a vast and most productive country, and would prosper, no matter what point the commission chose for the future capital of Dakota.

He realized the delicate nature of the trust imposed upon the commission, and begged to assure his hearers that the commission would not act without due deliberation and he believed that their decision would be approved by the people of Dakota as being just and right.

MR. CASSY,

of the Huron Leader, made numerous good hits and took the house in roar of laughter. Referring to Dr. Bentley's pleasant exaggerations he said he was glad that capital was the place where angels congregated, but when we took up the commission upon that hill and showed them the beauty of Bismarck and the surrounding country, all of which we offered for the capital, it reminded him of another bible scene but he was mighty sorry he had presented so fine a prospect for he thought it he'd ill for Huron's honor, and he wanted it to be known that he had seen in Bismarck, beat anything he had seen in Dakota.

MAJOR A. W. EDWARDS

said he was to speak on the subject of the press but as Creasy had covered that ground he would say that he was more than pleased with Bismarck. It is a magnificent one and the grandest offered in Bismarck beat anything he had seen in Dakota. Ladies and gentlemen the major continued, we are here visiting, a city and a people that acknowledge no superior and even Fargo will admit that Bismarck has done herself proud on

this occasion.

There is not a town along the line, he said, that had not been placed under a debt by the North Pacific—debt of gratitude, for through the enterprise of that corporation these towns had been made to blossom as the rose.

The selection of Odell by the

superintendent-Odell he thought a righteous arrangement. He was a careful and a conscientious man and either under his orders or those of another no man working on the North Pacific was permitted to take a drink of intoxicating liquors, and in visiting the case of the commission he noticed two nice new bibles which were totally unsullied and he was sure the owners ought to feel confident they are in good hands, but he was confident that an examination of the contents would reveal other choice lists of the early history of Bismarck.

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THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The Bismarck Tribune.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

The following remarkable article is from the Pioneer Press. It is remarkable for its boldness in assailing the Bismarck proposition for the capital, and for its advocating the claims of a locality more inaccessible to north Dakota even than Yankton is to south Dakota, apparently in the interest of the Manitoba road. It is remarkable for its concession as to the brilliancy of the Bismarck bid and for its concession that if the capital is located at Bismarck it will result in bringing in other lines of railroad and in building up a commercial and political center so important that division will not only be undesirable but impossible.

In reply it is only necessary to say that the bid for the location of the capital was passed by Dakota legislature in the interest of Dakota, and it was intended and expected that the capital would be located where it would best accommodate both the north and south—not in the center of either—but at a central point in Dakota, accessible, or likely to become so at a very early day, to the people of both sections alike.

We have had too much of this talk of the interest of one section as opposed to the interest of the other. We are all Dakotans and ought to join in laboring for Dakota—not for Yankton county—not for Minnehaha, Cass or Burleigh, but for Dakota, and until that broad stand is taken the interests of Dakota will suffer from internal strife. The TRIBUNE would be glad, as one interested in Bismarck, to see the capital located in this city, but whether Pierre or Ordway, Huron or Aberdeen, Redfield, Steele, Odessa or Bismarck is chosen it will be all the same to us as a citizen of Dakota. It was right that the capital should be removed from Yankton. There was nothing in the location of the place, the character of its people or its disposition toward other portions of the territory to justify its longer retention as the capital city.

The article from the Pioneer Press is as follows:

The Dakota capital commission has had another session at Canton, and has retired to St. Paul for deliberation. This seems to be a good time for division. The commission has received all the bids offered by ambitious towns; has listened to all the arguments offered by their eloquent representatives; has personally inspected all the southern Dakota candidates, and will visit North Dakota this week. After that, nothing seems left for it to do but to reach and announce its decision. There is naturally a good deal of gossip about this decision, which has been given a North Dakota tendency by the bold and liberal offer made at Canton, Tuesday, in behalf of Bismarck. The minimum bonus required by the capital commission is \$100,000 in money or bonds and 160 acres of land for a site. Few cities have thought it worth while to bid much above this amount, as the commissioners have frequently announced that considerations of geographical fitness and public policy would be more powerful than that of mere money in determining the final location. But the magnificent offer of Bismarck of 320 acres of land, which may be sold for \$400,000 in money, in addition to the \$100,000 in cash required by the law may dazzle the imagination of the commissioners and outweigh considerations of fitness. For this reason, it is well that the commission should give itself time for cool and careful deliberation before seeking to reach a decision. The Pioneer Press, as an outsider, has neither interest nor concern in the local considerations and village rivalries which have been so far the most conspicuous feature in the contest for the capital location. It makes very little difference to persons living outside of the territory whether the capital is located in North or South Dakota; whether the property of this or that real estate syndicate is boomed by the propinquity of the state house; whether one railroad or another is advertised by the location of the capital upon its line. With by far the greater part of the discussion and argument upon the question of the location of the capital of Dakota, the people of the country at large have nothing to do. But, with the change apparently made in the prospect by the appearance of the new North Dakota bids, this question begins to touch closely another question in which the people of the whole country are interested, and that is the division of the territory of Dakota, and its ultimate admission as two states.

From every point of view, this division is desirable, and it is not necessary to recapitulate here the arguments from the size of the territory, its future population, the diversity of interests and feeling that exists between its widely-separated parts. What is important to consider here is the influence which the location of the capital will have upon this important question of division. Of course it is important that the capital should be located, once for all. And if division is contemplated, this means that it should be located at a point as convenient as possible to one or the other of the halves of the divided territory. If an attempt is made to establish the capital near the center of the whole territory, it will find itself on the extreme edge of one of the future states. The establishment of the capital at such a point, besides, by creating a railroad and commercial center and a common interest for both North and South Dakota, will tend to obliterate the natural and commercial distinctions between the two sections, and make their future separation seem less natural and easy. It has been assumed upon good grounds that the future division would be upon the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, only about sixty miles south of the North Pacific. The establishment of the capital at any point on this line, especially at a railroad center, would be a serious obstacle to the division of the territory, and a serious inconvenience after the division was made. Location at Bismarck, for example, would bring railroads from the south and from the Black Hills, and wipe out the natural line of demarcation which now makes division so easy. This seems a fatal objection to the location at Bismarck or at any point on the North Pacific. Broadly, with a view to future division, the capital should go north of the North Pacific, or south of the Hastings & Dakota. The first

location would involve considerable temporary inconvenience. The last seemed most likely to be adopted, before the commission's actions were confused by this split decision from Bismarck. If the commissioners are clear-headed and far seeing, however, they will resist this half-million alurement, and establish the capital at some point in the James river or Missouri valley, central to the future state of South Dakota, and leave the northern section to provide itself with a capital when the time comes.

THE DIVISION OF DAKOTA.

The last opportunity to secure the division of Dakota, in the opinion of the TRIBUNE, was presented during the winter of 1881 and 1882. North Dakota held a convention at Fargo and sent a delegation of citizens from every county to Washington to bring about that result. This delegation acted almost as one man. They met every morning and evening for consultation, and presented every feature of the case in the best possible light to the congressional committees and to individual members, and convinced many acting with the democrats that it was a measure of justice. Others supported it because by doing so they could please or benefit some friend interested in Dakota, and still others because they believed that to divide Dakota would delay admission and thus continue for a season political advantage to democrats. South Dakota, however, sent a delegation to Washington which advocated the immediate admission of South Dakota, and succeeded in placing their bill in advance of the division bill. The warmest friends of division plead with them to join in securing division first, and told them that it was too much to expect a democratic congress to admit one republican state and lay the foundation for another, but they saw it otherwise and antagonized and killed the division bill in the interest of their admission scheme, which every shrewd politician knew must fail. In the meantime Dakota increased in population at an enormous rate, and it became apparent to every keen observer that its population was not only sufficient to justify the admission of the southern, but of the northern section, also, and that division meant two republican states—two northwestern states—and the democrats and the New England representatives resolved that it should not be accomplished. The night before the question was to come up at the last session, the democrats, led by Randall, held a caucus, and it was resolved to oppose division on party grounds, and when the question came before the house they were solid against it, and division was defeated, and it is the opinion of those in position to know best that it never can be accomplished, no matter how much the people of both sections of Dakota may desire it.

The principal arguments for division have fallen to the ground with the extension of railroads and the settlement of central Dakota, and if the capital of Dakota should be located at Aberdeen, Huron or Ordway, no man in either section can advance a single reason for division that will bear consideration. The only chance for hope to secure division is by locating the capital at Bismarck. Then the south can unite as the north united in 1881 and 1882 to secure division without any reference to state admission and they will not be embarrassed by the opposition of a very large section of South Dakota which will refuse to give up the advantage they will have gained should the capital be located at either of the points named.

It is well enough for those who haven't been through the fight to talk about continuing the contest for division, but they will find that it is time and effort worse than wasted, for it will delay the day when Dakota can take rank with the great states of the Union, having representation in congress that will cause its influence to be felt, and bring to it advantages that can scarcely be realized.

The Mandan Pioneer commenting on the remarks of the TRIBUNE in relation to this subject says:

The fact that New Englanders and democrats oppose division is no argument against pegging it to secure it. No man living knows better that Col. Lounsbury does what are the arguments in favor of division. He has, as he remarks, worked to bring it about, for ten years. He was right in doing so. The territory owes him much for his devotion to the cause. The trouble is that if Bismarck gets the capital, we shall at once lose this powerful agitator—a man whose character, perseverance and popularity, make him a greater force at Washington than any other in Dakota. The question is this—Dakota to be brough beaten and denied her rights by the eastern ignoramus, many of whom never traveled as far west as the lakes? Are the energetic men of Dakota—men whose virility, determination to overcome all obstacles and success in surmounting all difficulties, are trumpeted throughout the land—are these men to give up as bad job the work of securing their rights? If the capital is to come on the line of the North Pacific road, and Mantan can't get it, why, let Bismarck have it. But we seriously question if such a decision will not be a grievous disadvantage to the territory. That point is Bismarck.

But if south Dakota still believes that division can be accomplished, it is certainly good policy on the part of that section to favor the location of the capital at Bismarck. It will unite them in favor of division without any reference to admission, and when divided they can go on and secure admission, locate the capital etc., in their own sweet way without interference from the north.

THE CAPITAL.

The Duluth Tribune, one of the ablest papers in the northwest, indulges in the following sensible remarks regarding the capital question: "The Tribune yesterday morning gave full and complete information concerning the present stage of Dakota's capital commission, which is struggling hard to plant the capital where it will do the most good. There is an air of such spirited competition by the many places that are after the capital that the contest takes upon itself some of exciting features of a horse race or a free fight. There is no positive information

about pools or what they are selling for, but daily quotations are no doubt up to the top notch wherever they are quoted. The places entered are well groomed, which makes the stakes a matter of doubt. Considering the bid, we incline to the opinion that the real contest on the home stretch lies between Bismarck and Ordway, with the latter ahead by sixty good acres for depot purposes; aside from that the bids are similar, viz.; \$100,000 and 320 acres of land. All things being equal the bid of Ordway is certainly the most generous in quantity. But Bismarck holds an advantage in a very important point—that of value of land donated. So substantial an institution as the First National Bank of Bismarck offers a guarantee that the 320 acres of land offered by Bismarck will fetch in market \$400,000, which is addition to the \$100,000 offered as bonus. Ordway can hardly match such a premium by any thing she has to offer. The other eight bidders are far behind the two places above mentioned and rather evenly bunched. Pierre makes a feeble plea in her own behalf, but lacks substantial offering. Bismarck and Ordway may be termed as neck and neck and by this time well down the home stretch, and no surprise need be expressed should either come under the wire first."

The Mandan Pioneer speaking of the capital question and in reference to Bismarck's bid says: "There is no need to make any predictions, but it looks very much as though Bismarck might get the capital. We would rather like to see her get it. That is to say, if it is a question between Bismarck, Steele, Jamestown, Fargo or any other place along the line, it would be better for Mandan that the banner city had it. The danger to be feared in this struggle for the capital, is, that the question of division will be lost sight of. If Bismarck were successful in the pending struggle, it is not to be expected that her citizens would be very anxious to be the political center of North Dakota merely. It is better to be a sort of headquarters for 150,000 square miles, than for 75,000, and that is what Bismarck would doubtless feel. Our neighbors have offered the commissioners a big thing. A bonus of \$100,000 and 320 acres of land, guaranteed value of \$400,000 is no small item. It beats any other place on the list. Then, too, Bismarck is a geographical center of the territory in a sense which Huron, Ordway and the other southern Dakota aspirants are not. We like to see our Bismarck friends happy and their cup would be full if they were to get the capital."

On behalf of Mitchell, at the meeting of the capital commission, Hiram Barber said: "The duty of the commission is to proceed on known facts, and it is a solidified fact that division on the forty-sixth parallel is the universal desire, and the fact must be considered. The absence of bids from Grand Forks, Fargo and Jamestown is conclusive evidence that North Dakota does not look upon this as a location for ought but South Dakota." The editor of the Mandan Pioneer, first quoted, and Mr. Barber are both new men in Dakota, and doubtless look upon the division of Dakota as not only desirable, but possible. The writer worked to accomplish that end ten years, and during that time has spent most of four winters in Washington laboring to bring about that result, and he has been forced to the conclusion that it cannot be done. Jealousy of the great and growing west on the part of the New England and eastern states prevented it when the republicans were in power, and now it cannot be accomplished because the democrats are unwilling to lay the foundation for another republican state, and they have the power as well as the disposition to prevent it. They voted against division solid last winter excepting half a dozen who voted for the measure on account of friends, knowing it could not pass. It is democratic policy to prevent it and it will be prevented, no matter how much division may be desired.

The warmest and best champions the scheme ever had in Congress, viz.: Ramsey, Windom, Conger, Dunnell, Straight, Burrows and others now concede that division cannot be accomplished, and therefore in the language of Mr. Barber it is best to act upon known facts and place the capital of Dakota where its millions, to be, of people will best be accommodated—not to-day, but five years hence and from then for all time. That point is Bismarck.

But if south Dakota still believes that division can be accomplished, it is certainly good policy on the part of that section to favor the location of the capital at Bismarck. It will unite them in favor of division without any reference to admission, and when divided they can go on and secure admission, locate the capital etc., in their own sweet way without interference from the north.

Far-seeing men all over the country recognize Bismarck as the most important point on the North Pacific railroad between Lake Superior and the Pacific ocean. The Boston Commercial Bulletin, May 12, edited by Curtis Guild, a leading member of the Boston chamber of commerce, says: "We opine that few people in the east understand the commercial importance of Bismarck in North Dakota. The geographical location of Bismarck is such that it controls absolutely the trade west on the North Pacific and northwest on the Missouri river, and because of the location on nature's highway, the Missouri river, its mer-

chants are able to secure freight rates which enable them to sell goods as far east as Jamestown and to compete with St. Paul and Minneapolis prices. The up stream freight during the season of 1882 aggregated, of private property 22,376,141 pounds; and of government property 5,100,000 pounds. In addition to the above there was transported from Sioux City to Bismarck 14,396,788 pounds of private and government freight. The down stream freight, consisting of wool, cattle, bullion, beef hides, buffalo hides, skins robes and merchandise was valued at \$530,000. The amount of railroad and private freight was about 88,000,000 pounds, or about 4,500 cars. The above does not include the company's own business.

Bismarck is the entrepot to Montana. Upon the completion of the North Pacific railroad the commerce of the Pacific will be between six and seven hundred miles nearer New York via Bismarck than any route now used."

In this connection should be considered the certainty of other railroads concentrating at Bismarck. At this point the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, both of which have lines pointing toward Bismarck, will contest for their proper proportion of the Missouri river business; and right here at this point there is certain to be built up a city as important as St. Paul or Kansas City, which will prove a magnet drawing it to every road seeking to accumulate freight for a long haul. The government is making Bismarck its great distributing point. The military and Indian supplies concentrate here and are forwarded by the depot quartermaster to their proper destination. The custom house and internal revenue offices are here. The United States land office, and United States court officers, United States marine hospital, and the headquarters of a system of United States telegraph lines covering every important military post, Indian agency and settlement in the northwest. Mail and stage lines diverge from Bismarck in every direction. It is a natural commercial center, and is as certain to continue to grow in importance as light is certain to follow darkness. The shrewd men of the land see this, and the impression given voice by Curtis Guild is a common one throughout the east.

The St. Paul Pioneer Press of Wednesday has this to say regarding our capital matters: "The perfunctory show of fair action was kept up at Canton yesterday when the Dakota capital commission met to open bids. A ripple of excitement was kindly furnished by bids from Bismarck, Odessa and Steele, and the South Dakotans who have all along been in the lead. The editor of the Mandan Pioneer, first quoted, and Mr. Barber are both new men in Dakota, and doubtless look upon the division of Dakota as not only desirable, but possible. The writer worked to accomplish that end ten years, and during that time has spent most of four winters in Washington laboring to bring about that result, and he has been forced to the conclusion that it cannot be done. Jealousy of the great and growing west on the part of the New England and eastern states prevented it when the republicans were in power, and now it cannot be accomplished because the democrats are unwilling to lay the foundation for another republican state, and they have the power as well as the disposition to prevent it. They voted against division solid last winter excepting half a dozen who voted for the measure on account of friends, knowing it could not pass. It is democratic policy to prevent it and it will be prevented, no matter how much division may be desired.

The editor of the Mandan Pioneer commenting on the remarks of the TRIBUNE in relation to this subject says:

The fact that New Englanders and democrats oppose division is no argument against pegging it to secure it. No man living knows better that Col. Lounsbury does what are the arguments in favor of division. He has, as he remarks, worked to bring it about, for ten years. He was right in doing so. The territory owes him much for his devotion to the cause. The trouble is that if Bismarck gets the capital, we shall at once lose this powerful agitator—a man whose character, perseverance and popularity, make him a greater force at Washington than any other in Dakota. The question is this—Dakota to be brough beaten and denied her rights by the eastern ignoramus, many of whom never traveled as far west as the lakes?

Are the energetic men of Dakota—men whose virility, determination to overcome all obstacles and success in surmounting all difficulties, are trumpeted throughout the land—are these men to give up as bad job the work of securing their rights? If the capital is to come on the line of the North Pacific road, and Mantan can't get it, why, let Bismarck have it. But we seriously question if such a decision will not be a grievous disadvantage to the territory. That point is Bismarck.

But if south Dakota still believes that division can be accomplished, it is certainly good policy on the part of that section to favor the location of the capital at Bismarck. It will unite them in favor of division without any reference to admission, and when divided they can go on and secure admission, locate the capital etc., in their own sweet way without interference from the north.

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DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

CYCLOCLES AND FLOODS DO THEIR DEADLY WORK.

Black Hills Cities Swept Away—The Horrors of the Wisconsin Cyclone—Scenes of Death and Destruction.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—The latest returns from Racine place the list of killed and wounded at twenty-five people. The wires are still down and particulars are received with the utmost difficulty. The latest accounts are that two great clouds met near Racine and the cyclone was the outgrowth. They met a short distance west of Western Union Junction, coming together with a report like the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance, and for a second both remained stationary, then they began to whirl about, assuming the shape of a wheel about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and started in a northerly direction, gradually descending to the earth and assuming the form of an inverted cone. The velocity increased as it came toward the city and its base descended at the Junction with such force that it lifted the chimney from the large house just to the south of the depot. On it came with a terrific velocity, and with a noise like that of escaping steam, traveling along what is known as the Rapid road, demolishing everything in its track until it reached a feed factory one mile west of the northwestern depot. Here it caught the large brick chimney, eighty feet in height, raised it from its foundation and dashed it down in shapeless mass of ruins. It then struck the two-story frame house of Joseph Thorpe, lifted the roof off it and carried the hingles and rafters round and round in a ferocious circle, throwing them out in every direction. Thus far the cyclone had been traveling over an open prairie and at this point it was impossible to tell what was left of the house. It then struck the two-story frame house of Mr. Striphler, next in the track. It was reduced to a mass of kindling wood and the members of the family, Mr. and Mrs. Striphler and three children were injured; Mr. Striphler having his leg broken and a daughter, a girl of eighteen, her arm and fingers broken and the wife severely cut about the head while the other two children were less severely injured. Arglehart's house was destroyed but none of the family were injured. It was a one story frame. The roof of Mr. Johnston's house was torn off and a large oak tree two feet in diameter at the base was torn up by the roots and sent crashing across the farm. By a miracle none of the family were injured. The whirling mass then demolished a barn and after which the residence of a Mr. Jones. A little girl of nine years of age has been missing ever since although diligent search has been made for her all over the neighborhood. It is not known whether she was at home at the time the house was struck or not. Nearly every house in the neighborhood of the feed factory was destroyed—utterly wrecked. The fences and trees and everything above ground from this point until the suburb of the city known as "Canada", was reached, and it was at this point where the real work of destruction began. The cyclone, a vast inverted cone quarter of a mile wide and with its point in the dark clouds of the overcast sky, at this point had gained a velocity that is incredible to think of and seemed rushing on with a noise that attracted the attention of dwellers in the extreme northern portion of the city two or three miles distant. The black flag announcing that the execution had taken place was hoisted over the prison every man in the crowd outside, numbering barely a thousand, uncovered their heads, and murmurings of sympathy with Curly were uttered. A rush was then made by the crowd for the garden near by, where Curly's relatives as embled, and where his father was kneeling and praying for the repose of the soul of his son. The people soon dispersed quickly. Curly walked to the scaffold with little assistance, and seemed to be resigned to his fate, but was hardly firm. He declined to make any statement touching his connection with the crime for which he was executed. Death was instantaneous. In a letter which Curly wrote to his wife, he said: "I will take my secrets to the grave with me, and leave those who are at freedom to enjoy it. I will die in peace, forgiving my in-ones."

at the time of the wind storm, rain came down in torrents.

The Creek Company.

EL PASO, Texas, May 18.—C. A. Mahony has left for the mountain town 150 miles from San Jose and the post when it is believed Crook must first be heard from. The Mexican officers are aiding all that is possible. A carrier will be at Mahony's command, and the first information must come by way of Chihuahua, and not from Guadalupe canyon. There is evidence that Crook is at work in the foot hills of the Taos and Road and the villages of Apaches, who seem to have run out of the range. Central American railroad officials say there are serious doubts of a correspondent reaching Joaquin. The Mexican military are alarmed about Crook. He has a cast taken the boldest venture of any American soldier.

THE HUNGRY FLAMES.

Three Lives Lost—Boat and Cargo a Total Loss.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18.—A special to the Courier from Goodspeed's landing says: The steamer Granite State burned to the water's edge at 4 o'clock this morning. She had a large cargo of freight and is a total loss. She left off Lord's Island, just above the landing. Five persons were lost or missing. The body of the second cook (colored), named Jackson, has been recovered. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing could be saved. Five lives are known to be lost, four by burning and one by drowning. The drowned person is Mrs. Dr. C. L. Maine, of New Haven who with her husband jumped into the river. The husband reached the shore. An effort was made by the steamer to reach the dock, but the fire spread with such rapidity that it was impossible. Her stern was awning in, however

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LOUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city, twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

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Three months postage paid 3.00
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Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

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The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reaching by a daily mail, and is by far the most advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the families and residents of the small towns remote from railroads.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 5, Tribune Building, New York.

The DAILY TRIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, and at the leading reading rooms throughout the east.

THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

The capital commission reached Bismarck Wednesday, at 7 o'clock and was greeted on arrival by the citizens generally and by the Fifth infantry band. The evening was spent by the ladies of the party at the Sheridan House, where they were called upon by a large number of the ladies of the city. The gentlemen of the commission met the business men of town and a number of strangers at the Reading Room, where the evening was spent in informal conversation.

The members of the commission are a fine body of men and would attract attention and favorable comment under any circumstances.

Capt. Alex. Hughes, chairman of the commission, is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at Wayland University, and read law with W. H. Land at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Although but 36 years of age he has a brilliant war record. He was seven times wounded; three times seriously in the army of the Potomac campaigns, and still suffers from the effects of wounds received in battle. He settled at Elk Point, Dakota, in 1871, and in 1872 was elected a member of the territorial council and was chosen president of that body. He has taken an active and honorable part in the politics of Dakota, and resigned his position as receiver of the land office at Yankton in April to accept the position of attorney general of Dakota. He is an able man and true to every principle of right and justice.

Capt. John P. Belding, the Black Hills member of the commission, resides at Deadwood. He is a man of wealth resulting from his untiring energy, and is an independent, upright man. Threats cannot drive him, gold cannot buy him, as those well know who have in former years tried both appliances. He is genial and usually keeps those around him, if not in roars of laughter, at least in the best possible humor. He was born in New York; is 37 years old; served during the war in the army, and reached the rank of captain of cavalry, and has since the war been engaged in mining in Montana, Utah, Idaho and the Black Hills. Capt. Belding's mark has been left upon some of the most important enterprises in the Black Hills. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Lawrence county.

M. D. Thompson is a New Yorker by birth, 36 years old. He was an early settler in Dakota, and engaged in general merchandizing at Vermillion. He is now of the firm of Thompson & Inman, bankers of that city, and is also engaged in lumbering and in cattle-growing. He is one of the solid financial men of Dakota, and has won success through fair dealing and persistent effort. He is genial and popular.

H. H. DeLong is a farmer residing in Lincoln county. He was born in Ohio and is 43 years old. He served in the army during the war; was twice severely wounded, and won promotion for gallantry. He is a clear-headed, shrewd and successful man, esteemed by all who know him.

B. F. Spaulding was born in Vermont. He is a graduate of Norwich University and read law at Montpelier, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Although but 29 years of age he served one term in the Vermont legislature, was previous to that private secretary to the governor of that state, and taught school several terms. He located at Farnham three years ago, and is of the firm of Spaulding & Templeton. He is superintendent of schools of Cass county. Respected and honored in his old home, he has proven himself worthy of that honor by gaining an equal degree of respect in this new land.

D. Milo W. Scott was born in New York, and is 43 years old. He graduated from the normal school at Albany, New York, studied medicine at the Michigan University, and afterward graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and the Rush Medical College, of Chicago. He settled in Grand Forks in 1879, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor impresses one favorably at first sight and is a general favorite among those best acquainted with him.

G. A. Mathews was born in New York, is 31 years old, is a lawyer and mayor of Brookings. He is a graduate of the State University of Iowa City, and was elected in 1875 superintendent of schools of Fayette county, Iowa. He came to Dakota in 1879, and is the senior member of the firm of Mathews & Scobey,

lawyers, Brookings, and is a popular and successful man who will make his mark in the affairs of Dakota.

C. H. Myers, of Redfield, was born in Illinois and is 33 years old. He studied law in Winona, Minnesota, and located in Spink county, Dakota, in 1879. He is chairman of the board of county commissioners of that county, and is largely engaged in farming. He is wealthy, and in him the people of Redfield have an able and faithful representative, who will present the cause of Redfield in the best possible light, but will do, as all members of the commission will, in the end, that which seems best for the interests of Dakota.

Alex McKenzie is too well known to need comment. He is one of the truest men on the face of the earth. His heart was never closed to an appeal from the distressed, and his hand never failed to help a friend. Although a Bismarck man, he owes allegiance to Dakota, and will be true in this case as he has been in all others to the trust imposed upon him.

YANKTON GROANINGS.

The following choice bits are from the Yankton Herald of recent date:

The opening of the bids for the capital location by the "nine most honorable" at Canton, Tuesday, has set a good many heretofore mistaken people to thinking and produced more or less surprise among confiding citizens of South Dakota. By far the most liberal bids were found to come from points in North Dakota—Bismarck and Odessa—and they were in more acceptable form, and to all appearance had a more solid backing than the bids from the aspiring towns south of the 46th parallel. The \$200,000 cash bid of Odessa, in addition to the 160 acres, was accompanied with a check for the full amount, and along with the bid of Bismarck for 320 acres of land and \$100,000 in cash, was a guarantee that 160 acres of the land would sell for \$300,000, or in other words, parties stood pledged to pay that amount for it providing the capital was located at that point. This is undoubtedly the best bid made, though the proposition of Odessa appears the most tangible on its face. But we do not believe the commissioners will finally declare for Odessa. It is well known that this is a mythical town on the north shore of Devil's Lake, not far from the British possessions, and is owned by a syndicate of speculators, including Walsh, LaMoure, McKenzie, Towner and others, and that thus far it has been a losing venture to them. Under the manipulations of Alex McKenzie the commission will doubtless aid the syndicate in unloading at that point, and when this is accomplished Bismarck will be given attention as a capital location. Whether Bismarck will finally be decided upon as the site is a question which cannot now be answered. Mr. McKenzie, who, with Ordway, was the originator of the scheme and is the principal spoke in the capital commission wheel, is said to be the largest individual property owner in the place and he may employ his tactics and use the commission to unload these possessions, after which he may allow the capital to be located at some other point more central and accessible. But the chances are that Bismarck will finally be named by the commissioners as the capital and the property owners will make all they can out of it during the brief time that the courts or the people permit it to remain at that place. In the meantime we trust that the child-like simplicity with which Huron, Mitchell, Pierre, Aberdeen and Ordway have maintained their belief in the honesty, integrity and heavenly aim of the commissioners will not abate, and that their trusty confidence in the "nine most honorable," so frequently and zealously expressed, will not flag.

The animus prompting the Bismarck Tribune and ex-Speaker Williams to come out at the eleventh hour in favor of the admission of Dakota as a whole is now understood. Bismarck is the highest bidder for the capital. The editor of the Tribune never expressed an unselfish thought in his newspaper from the date of its existence to the present time.

It is to be hoped that the Fargo Republican will continue its delightful articles on the subject of the capital commission and not permit the disclosures made at the bid opening at Canton Tuesday to dampen its ardor. Let it give Bismarck a handsome boost.

Brother Wheelock, secretary of the capital commission and editor of the Mitchell Capital, will doubtless move his paper to Bismarck and thus avoid changing its name.

The Herald would like to hear from brothers Burke & Speaker of the Jamestown Capital. We have newspaper headings for sale.

The comments of the country press are often ill advised. Men average about the same in intellect and in morality, no matter what their profession may be, and those engaged in editorial writing are as apt to be wrong in their first impressions as those engaged in any other line of work. It is only necessary to suggest evil of a man or set of men and a certain class of editors as well as other men will adopt the suggestion, make the direct charge, and then labor to prove the suggestion true. The first intelligence sent from Yankton in relation to the capital commission was purposely given a false

coloring, and without giving the matter the least thought a large portion of the press of southern Dakota, adopting the suggestion of evil, commented accordingly, and has abused the capital commission and those friendly to it almost incessantly ever since. Almost the entire press of southern Dakota outside of Canton, Vermillion, Huron and Aberdeen has adopted this course and will continue to pursue it, no matter what action the commission may take, while in the north nearly every newspaper, excepting the Herald and News of Grand Forks, the press has been unanimous in expressing confidence in the integrity of the members of the commission, and will justify the final result, and to trust implicitly to the excellent judgment of the commission.

Among the visitors at Canton was E. A. Henderson, formerly of the Bismarck TRIBUNE, now of Grand Forks. Of him the Press and Dakotan remarks: "He comes back from Canton somewhat sanguine of northern Dakota's chances for the capital. He owns property at Bismarck and feels encouraged. If the north should win, Grand Forks, Fargo and Jamestown will stand up in a row and invite themselves to kick each other until the court declares the whole business unconstitutional and then they will say the other fellows were darn fools to waste their time and energies pursuing a phantom."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pioneer Press in writing from Canton on the 15th, says: "After adjournment from opening bids there was a general lull in the previous buzz of conversation, the fact being very apparent that the North Dakota bids had upset all previous calculations, and theories indulged in by South Dakota. There was a grand rush for the map, and hundreds of pencils sought Odessa, and traced prospective lines of railroad. Later, when it became known that the national banks of Bismarck had given written guarantees that the land donated by Bismarck could and would be sold so as to realize \$400,000 in addition to the \$100,000, there was a considerable feeling in favor of Bismarck. The southern Dakota representatives are unanimous for some northern Dakota point as second choice in case their own town cannot get it, and it is known that North Dakota can more easily combine on some one point like Bismarck and all pull together, than can the South Dakota candidates. North Dakota is at the present writing the favorite; and as the commission is about to visit the North Dakota cities, the boom is liable to grow into powerful proportions."

EVIDENCE of the purity of the Yankton gang may be seen in the following closing paragraph from the Herald article on the opening of the bids at Canton. The statement that some southern Dakota town may yet secure the prize if the railroads do the right thing, and the allusion to Houghitt and Merrill, is suggestive, to say the least. Yankton's idea has always been to buy—unless an opportunity was presented to realize by some discreditable means. The Herald says: "When the final decision will be made, or what that decision will be must remain a matter of conjecture. Odessa and Bismarck appear now to have the bulge, but if either the Milwaukee or Northwestern roads do the right thing by the commissioners it is possible that some southern Dakota town may yet secure the prize. However, Houghitt, of the Northwestern, has already announced that he is not on the buy, and the hopes of the gang will be centered upon Merrill, of the Milwaukee.

THERE is one element in favor of Bismarck as a location for the capital of Dakota that is worthy of consideration. Fargo, Mandan, Jamestown, Valley City, Pembina, and every point that has spoken on the subject bids Bismarck God-speed in its efforts to secure the prize. Grand Forks, even, excepting the contemptible croakers who are disposed to waste their energies by fighting neighbors far more respectable than themselves, will be satisfied with Bismarck, though naturally preferring Odessa. There is practically no division of sentiment in the north on this subject, and the commission can gain honor at least in that section of Dakota paying the most taxes, by choosing this favored spot, while in the south there is nothing but distrust and abuse for them whatever they may do—whatever point they may choose.

STEELE was represented at the opening of the bids for the capital by Hon. W. F. Steele who won more applause than any other speaker. A correspondent of the Pioneer Press says of him: "He announced it as an original idea with him to declare Steele the geographical center of the territory, but other speakers had stolen his ideas. His certified check for \$100,000 was in the hands of the commission, and Steele could boast of being the most enterprising and promising town in the north of Dakota. He declared that he was not responsible for the lack of enterprise on behalf of Grand Forks and Fargo, but Steele meant for the painter. The building is forty feet wide and 600 feet long, with a platform on two ends and one side twelve feet wide. The platform on the side is the proper height to allow of unloading cars conveniently and at each end is an incline approach for teams. The warehouse is the largest and best built on the Missouri, and but few equal it even on the Mississippi. It will hold 250 car loads of freight and has eighteen slide doors on each side so arranged that eighteen cars can be unloaded at the same time. The building is twenty feet from the river and 600 feet below the bridge. The company will continue the rapping of the bank from the bridge to a point below the warehouse, thus leaving a bank from washing and inuring to this end a safe and excellent landing for steamboats. In the construction of this warehouse thirty five car lots of 40,000 feet of lumber was used, and the roof required 300,000 shingles. One hundred and two kegs of various sizes of nails were used. The building has a truss roof, and its foundation is upon cedar blocks placed six feet beneath the surface.

Mr. Graham brought the most of his men employed at this point. The building will cost the railroad company about \$12,000, but had it been built by a private individual, with freight bills to pay, etc., it would have cost probably twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. DeLong, the agent to be at the landing house, sixteen feet having been left off for that purpose, and nicely fitted up. The purpose of the river necessitates the employing of four clerks.

To day the painters will be at work on the structure, and both the roof and sides will be painted, the latter a drab color. Those who have not been at the landing recently will scarcely understand the life and activity at that point, and strangers in the metropolis cannot begin to realize the importance of Bismarck without first visiting the river landing and looking into the city's commerce.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotan says: "Bismarck's capital bid was the best in the batch. Accompanying the offer of \$100,000 and 320 acres of land, was a guarantee from responsible citizens that 160 acres of the land would sell for \$300,000, and if it did not, the guarantors would make good the deficiency. This effect brings Bismarck's bid up to \$400,000 in money and 160 acres of land. The bid presented by Odessa was accompanied by a certified check for \$200,000, and this is the next best proposition offered."

Of those gathered at Canton to witness the opening of the bids, the same paper remarks: "It was a happy assemblage which gathered at Canton to wit-

"that a guilty conscience is bothering the capital commission." This is conciliatory. It is the first suggestion we remember to have seen in the Yankton paper that the capital commission had a conscience. It will now be in order for the capital commission to be equally generous in like suggestion touching the Yankton Press. Thus, possibly, may mutual admiration be budded, and concidence come as fruitage in due season.

BISMARCK's bid for the capital was \$100,000 in money and 320 acres of land, with a guarantee that 160 acres of the land would sell for \$300,000. This is practically an offer of \$400,000 in cash and 160 acres of land.

A PRIZE fight draws a larger crowd in New York and Boston than a prayer meeting, and the ministers are corrugating their intellectual brows and endavoring to hit upon some plan to remedy the evil. They could probably accomplish their desire by opening offices with a "dual thud." Now an innovation is at hand, and the performance of standing on nothing but two boulders, but the Yankton Press has no idea what muscular dæmons they will do this. They lack western enterprise and frontier grit-up-and-gib.

THE DISPATCHES of a day or two since announced that "Colonel —" is out of danger and will be far beyond the reach of the arch destroyer, which has been threatening to snap his cord of life saunder." The "News Comments" man knew the colonel during the war, and has noticed his marked ability to "get out of danger and far beyond the reach of the arch destroyer," as fast as his horse could get him there. How old war habits do stick to us, even after so many years!

THE reporter who wrote up the execution of Curly has boldly and fearlessly inaugurated a reform that has been crying need for a century. From time immemorial the victim of the gallows has dropped through the trap with a "dull thud." Now an innovation is at hand, and the performance of standing on nothing but two boulders, but the Yankton Press has no idea what muscular dæmons they will do this. They lack western enterprise and frontier grit-up-and-gib.

A HURON barber poured coal oil in the stove last week, and now
He's gone to that mystical shore
In a man, her surprised and perplexed;
The air of his shop will not be
So bright, so gay, so full of "Wurst!"
No more will his sonorous breath
The nose of a customer greet.
Like a breeze from the valley of death,
Or a zephyr from d'outh stricken feet

ROCHELLE, Ill., Register: Dakota beats them all. A young gentleman recently from that country says it's a fine productive country—in fact just the place to procure wealth. He says one farmer planted six acres of corn and three of potato, and the corn grew to such an enormous height that the sun could not rise in the east but was obliged to go over and come up through the potato patch.

MRS. LANGLEY, of Iowa, is a very thoughtful woman. She went to a millinery shop the other day and bought a complete mourning outfit. She said her husband was very sick, and the doctor thought he could hardly recover, "and then you know," she said, "that these things come in handy when one needs them and is in a hurry for them."

A NEW YORK druggist is going to open twenty-four soda fountains in London this summer. If he wishes to have his enterprise hop right into public favor, he should take over a few experienced Bostonians to teach the Londoners the aesthetic and beautiful art of winking with the south eye when they desire a seductive syrup in their tumbler.

THE EMPRESSES of Austria dines on corn beef and cabbage at 8 o'clock and goes to bed at 9. It is easy to ascertain that the grand consolidated aggregation of world's wonders and nine consolidated monarchies that she sees in her dreams would eat in the shade the hideous fanatics of a Kentucky editor's brain.

A LONDON physician says the English sparrows are subject to the small pox, and can easily spread the disease. Bismarck has as yet not one of these little pests within her borders, and will say that any that may come on the flood of immigration are properly vaccinated.

IN VIENNA a married man can go up in a balloon without the consent of his wife is sent to the authorities. The majority of the wives of

THE NEW RIVER WAREHOUSE

Being Built by the North Pacific at the Landing.

A work of more than usual importance and an institution of extraordinary size is being constructed at the new landing by the North Pacific. Work was commenced on the warehouse May 1st and forty men under the skilful charge of T. B. Graham have been at work on the structure until now it is about ready for the painters. The building is forty feet wide and 600 feet long, with a platform on two ends and one side twelve feet wide. The platform on the side is the proper height to allow of unloading cars conveniently and at each end is an incline approach for teams. The warehouse is the largest and best built on the Missouri, and but few equal it even on the Mississippi. It will hold 250 car loads of freight and has eighteen slide doors on each side so arranged that eighteen cars can be unloaded at the same time. The building is twenty feet from the river and 600 feet below the bridge. The company will continue the rapping of the bank from the bridge to a point below the warehouse, thus leaving a bank from washing and inuring to this end a safe and excellent landing for steamboats. In the construction of this warehouse thirty five car lots of 40,000 feet of lumber was used, and the roof required 300,000 shingles. One hundred and two kegs of various sizes of nails were used. The building has a truss roof, and its foundation is upon cedar blocks placed six feet beneath the surface.

Mr. Graham brought the most of his men employed at this point. The building will cost the railroad company about \$12,000, but had it been built by a private individual, with freight bills to pay, etc., it would have cost probably twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. DeLong, the agent to be at the landing house, sixteen feet having been left off for that purpose, and nicely fitted up. The purpose of the river necessitates the employing of four clerks.

To day the painters will be at work on the structure, and both the roof and sides will be painted, the latter a dr

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STIRRING NEWS OF THE DAY BOILED DOWN.

Later Reports of the Disasters on the Lakes—The Condition of Crops After the Storms—Railroad Expansion.

Prospective Court Martial.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Col. Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., has been sent to Philadelphia by the secretary of war to take notes of the judicial proceedings now pending in that city in the matter of the alleged fraudulent venture recently obtained there by Col. A. H. Nickerson, U. S. A., and the latter's subsequent marriage. No other action has yet been taken by the war department, but it is thought it very likely that the proceedings in Philadelphia will lead to an official investigation and that when Col. Barr arrives, he will make a report upon the same. A court martial will be ordered to try Col. Nickerson on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

A Gain Day in Russia.

MOSCOW, May 22.—The weather this morning for the entry into Moscow of the czar, was splendid. The whole route from the Petrofsky palace to Kremlin, four and one-half miles, was crowded with people. At every point the imperial standards were displayed; balewines were hung with gaily colored materials and Russian colors. The only flags allowed displayed those over the various embassies. Along the road which the procession traversed are hundreds of Venetian mastiffs, from which banners are flying. All the doors and spires of buildings in the city are decked with flags. Thus ends, it appears, the night of the czar, as they might secure glad places to witness the procession. Multitudes of others turned ad the churches, praying for the safety of the emperor.

Still Storming.

PONT HURON, Mich., May 22.—The storm is still raging, with snow and sleet. The large steamer is water logged about seven miles out in Lake St. Clair. The crew, consisting of Capt. Lockhart, his two sons, two sailors and the cook, are ashore at the light house in the jaw-blown. At six o'clock this morning the steamer went out to assist the Clematis, but just as they round off the lighthouse, went to pieces. Large quantities of lumber are floating down the river. It is reported that two scows were found off Port Austin yesterday. The telegraph wires are down, no particulars.

All Hands Perished.

CHICAGO, May 22.—Pieces of wreckage identified as belonging to the schooner Wells Burt have come ashore near the city limits, and leave no doubt that she was wrecked in the storm on Sunday night, as she was due here about that time from Buffalo. Her own R. J. J. Dunham, of this city, has no doubt that the upper rigging of a small schooner visible above the waves off Gross Point, about 20 miles north of the city, are those of the Burt, and that her crew, of course, all perished. She was a first-class vessel, valued at \$30,000, and was insured for \$25,700. She was loaded with 15,000 tons of coal for this port.

A Remarkable Accident.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—A Hot Springs, Ark., special says: George Johnson, son of Bendish Johnson, of New York, died at the Arlington House yesterday. He awoke during the night before, while getting a drink from a pitcher to which he had broken, the pitcher fell and struck the femoral artery. He was found pulseless and speechless in his bed and although surgical aid was promptly rendered, died at day.

Mangled Bodies Found.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—In clearing away the wrecks in Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad car bridge, Fort Wayne, Ind., where the bridge was blown down by the cyclone last Friday night, two bodies were discovered. One was mangled terribly and the other was found in the stream. It is supposed they were tramps who were stealing a ride.

INTERESTING LAND DECISION.

Secretary Teller interviewed regarding indemnity lands.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Secretary Teller in an interview today said, "I have deemed it my duty to give notice to the North Pacific company that they are not entitled to have the alternate sections reserved in the second section strip, but that such alternate sections in the third section strip will not be held for a longer period than is necessary for the road to make its connection. The first step toward making this decision is to ascertain how much land has been lost by pre-emption entry within the granted tract. The land officers inform me that fully two months will be required for an exact computation of all the quarter and half sections that have been taken out from within the granted tract along the vast line of the North Pacific. If this work can be done in say less time than that it shall be done, and just as soon as the land office has made a report of the number of acres which have been lost to the North Pacific company within the granted tract, the company will be required to take its position from the odd numbered sections within the indemnity strip. This the road has expressed a willingness to do and it is therefore probable that such a section with the first indemnity strip as may be required to make good the deficiencies within granted tract will be opened to settlement this summer. Of course the even-numbered sections are open at any time. The government does not withdraw any but the odd-numbered sections. The even-numbered sections of the public domain in both the indemnity strips within the boundaries of the state of Minnesota had been withdrawn long before I became recorder."

Wirelets.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 22.—Harvey Cool fell on a circular saw at Phineas' mill at Carrollton this afternoon and was cut in two. He was aged 2 years. His parents reside near Carrollton, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—A special to the Courier Journal says: In drunken brawl at Chicago, Marion county, this state, this evening, Joseph Miles was shot twice and instantly killed, and James Blair and a man named Grinnell dangerously cut. Blair did the shooting.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The president to-day appointed W. W. Lord, of Michigan, to be register of the land office, and A. O. Whipple, of Minnesota, receiver of public moneys at Cheyenne, Dakota.

LONDON, May 22.—A report from Berlin says: A report which is not yet confirmed, comes from St. Petersburg that previous to the departure of the czar for Moscow, an explosion occurred under his wash stand and in the fire place in his dressing room, but nobody was injured, the czar and czarina being in the dining room at the time.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The president issued an order to day closing all the executive departments on Decoration Day.

LONDON, May 22.—Newspaper's comment favorably upon the appointment of the Marquis Lajos as governor general of Canada.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 22.—Gazette's special from Helena says: The cotton crop is suffering

greatly from the effects of Monday night's cold weather. The mercury touched 38 degrees, the lowest ever known at this time of year. Some localities reported a slight white frost.

BOSTON, May 22.—The legislative committee on extra-districts reported it inexpedient to legislate upon the governor's message offering to run the few-story abattoir house for \$20,000 per year more than the usual appropriation.

BISMARCK.

An Eminent and Observing Dakota Editor Talks About Us.

Of this thriving, bustling city the Fargo Argus, whose editor, Maj. A. W. Edwards, visited Bismarck as one of the penitentiary commissioners on the 15th, says: "To those who knew Bismarck in days gone by, it is a surprise to visit that modern city of to-day, with her magnificent brick blocks, her elegant residences, well kept streets, wide sidewalks, towering church spires, monumental public edifices, high school buildings, immense freight warehouses and depot grounds, good hotels, and a population as orderly and tidy as any to be found in the land. Sporting men and keno games have bee relegated to the rear, and Bismarck to-day stands equal to the best in order, sociability, refinement, modern conveniences and luxurious entertainment. Many an old acquaintance was grasped by the hand, so many good old friends, that it would be difficult to make distinction. The Argus editor, moreover, is a man of winning countenance and kindly words of welcome, and feels that they could not have done more for a distinguished visitor than they did for the humble servant who visited them on the occasion. There were Harmon, McLean, Jimmy Kinmons, St. yell, Bay, Louie-berry, Maratta, Corey, Riha, Arrell, Jewel, Poule, Stearns, Williams, Dunc, Denby, Hannan, John Bea, Watson, Davidson, Carnahan, Carland, Porter, Bell, Whitley, Barney Wilcox, Wood, Edgerly, McKinney, Staunton, Brown, Bragg, Griffin, Smith, Peoples, and numberless others.

The directors of the penitentiary met for conference at 10 o'clock, d were busy until dinner time, after which carriage were provided and a rate to cover the city and high up on the hill beyond, where the magnificence view was given of the grand valley, with all her riches lying at the foot of the banner city of the Misouri slope. The splendid railroad bridge, crossing the river, was inspected, and on returning to the city, the party were piloted to the bottling works under the hill, where cool refreshing beer was served ad libitum.

There was seemingly nothing too good for the visiting party, and the kindly attention of every one is remembered with infinite pleasure by the representatives of their favors.

No one can look at Bismarck to-day and fail to be impressed that she is destined to make much as, of the advanced and enterprising cities of the North Dakota. Bismarck has entered, her enterprise has enterprise, and her location is such as to attract the attention of investors throughout the land.

Bismarck has a free reading room, a chamber of commerce, the iron bridge across the Missouri cost a million and a half dollars and from it can be had a magnificent view up and down "Big Muddy" for many miles. On the west side of the river looking south lies Ft. Abraham Lincoln, which even remains one of the Arlington Heights, opposite Washington on the Potomac.

There are scores of steamers from and to the upper Missouri for posts and landings constantly plying "Big Muddy," with headquarters at Bismarck. The glorious rip-rap dike, built by the North Pacific Railroad company, on the west bank of the river, can easily be seen from the Bismarck end of the bridge.

With the loss of the Black Hills business, and taking away of the Fort Keogh, Tongue River and Miles City stage line, Bismarck has tamed a different population; men of capital and brains and breadth, who are peopling the city and making it a place notably pleasant to live in, very desirable. The country round about Bismarck is settling up rapidly, and large farms are being opened, and the increase in population this year will show nearly three hundred persons more than last. The general John R. Armstrong, now register of the Land office, reports that the business of the same is greater than that of any other government land office in the United States at the present time.

One familiar face in all that vast throng was missed. The Hon. Alexander M. Kenzie, an old time friend, and one of Bismarck's genuine pulsers and broad-gauged residents, who has ever believed in her prosperity and future greatness, was absent with the capital commission at Canton. It would have been pleasant to him to be always pleasant, to grasp his host hand, but with the hearty welcome from so many honest and true men, and of course friends, it is not so bad, this absence of Alex, as it might have been had his business away been less important.

Agent Davidson, who has been connected with the North Pacific in that capacity at Bismarck since the memory of man runeth not to the contrary, commands a battalion of helpers to him in transacting the business, which he handled almost alone not many a year ago. Mr. Davidson looks as young and seems as vigorous, and is as genial and active as a half score of years ago, when the Argus man first learned to him friend.

The Sherman House was crowded with guests, still maintaining its reputation as a first-class caravansary. Electric lights have been placed throughout the building, and every modern convenience provided by the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Bly, who, though registered, was unfortunate enough to meet with an accident recently, that has placed his left arm in a sling.

At eight o'clock the Atlantic express pulled into Bismarck from the direction of the second sun, and berths having been secured in a Pullman sleeping car, of whom the wife was started, started for home, where they were kindly landed on time by the train, which the popular conductor, Jim Pillon, brought through. Mr. Pillon, one of the old time ticket purchasers of the North Pacific, and has maintained a reputation long ago, of a careful, painstaking and obliging agent. He is popular with the passengers, a peasant to the patrons, and deserves to be thought well of by the company he so faithfully serves.

A BOSTON editor berated the cook, cuffed two children, left his wife in tears, and made a straight line for the office and wrote: "If you want to make the world brighter and better, begin by being kind and loving to those in the small circle of your family, and from that as a center work out as you are permitted to go."

The Valley City Times says that enterprising city will bail the capital commission on their way to Bismarck, and offer one hundred thousand dollars in cash and 640 acres of land for the location of the capital at that point. Jamestown is also agitating the question of bidding, but will doubtless conclude it is too late.

A LADY in Brunswick, Me., lately called in a physician to prescribe for her sick cat. In a short time the cat died, and a coffin was purchased costing \$2.50. Finally a cable dispatch was sent to the animal's absent husband announcing pussycat's decease. And yet such a woman is allowed to run at large right in the shadow of a lunatic asylum.

AN EXCHANGE says that Miss Minnie Hank has a special fondness for poolies. A marked copy of this issue of the TRIBUNE will be sent to Fred Gabbaris, and he may yet find something to console him over the loss of his frost-bitten tail.

ONE WHO KNOWS him says that it is almost impossible to get Jay Gould to give up anything for any purpose. Weit until he has been at sea a few hours and see how generous he will become. He will even endeavor to give up his socks.

A COLORADO miner sat down in a gold washing pan and took a slide down a mountain. The friction melted the solder of the pan, and as the man—well, when he calls at the house of a friend now and is asked to take a chair he excuses himself and says he can only stop a moment, sit.

THE COST OF WAR.

John Bright on Wars and War Debts—Peroration of His Recent Address at the University of Glasgow.

Would you believe that if you were to add up all the expenditure in the country since the beginning of the century and during the lifetime of some thousands of people now living, the expenditure upon war and war debts, the expenditure of a military and naval war kind, what do you suppose it comes to? You could not guess, and if I told you, you would be no wiser. It comes to the sum of £4,414,000,000 sterling of taxes. I say you would be no wiser. I do not know that we are any wiser from hearing that a man is worth a million, except that he is a rich man. We do not know very well what a million is. But what are twenty millions, and what are one hundred millions, or what are a thousand millions, or four thousand millions? It is like speaking of those great astronomical distances of which at lectures we hear so much and know so little. But if these military expenses have come to £4,414,000,000, how much has the real government, the civil government of the country cost during the same time? It has cost £1,012,000,000. Less than one-fifth of all our expenditure has been in our civil government; more than four-fifths have been expended in wars past, or wars prepared for in future. I ask you, then, what of the people, and what of the millions? We find poverty and misery. What does it mean when all the people are living in homes of one room, to us who have several rooms and all the comforts of life? It means more than I can describe, and more than I will attempt to enter into; and as need begets need, so poverty and misery begets poverty and misery. So, in all our great towns, and not a little in some of our small towns, there are misery and helplessness so much as I have seen. In fact, looking at the past, to me, it is a melancholy thing to look at this woman of which excites in me astonishment only, but horror. The fact is, there passes before my eyes a scene of millions of families—not individuals, but families—fathers, mothers and children, gashed and horrified, stricken with pain, and bound in misery and helplessness, with the poor penniless bard is fighting hard against the world, perhaps, to his poems; and when his book is printed in gold, he will reward him with a score of gold pieces. A glance at the pair is enough to show that this woman, with a sweet, trusting face, is a worthy helpmate, and that love and sympathy as well as the precarious guardian are fully shared in this garret. Jane Welsh at Chelsea, busied over her husband's garments while he was obscure, while he was needy, would be charming to contemplate; but that such a lady should be the lot of a man as "dwarfed, dimmed and reverenced," who had long since achieved fame, and who in 1855 was a successful author, is a painful and shameful scene.

She had borne, unmurmuringly, his poverty and suffering. She had endured his humors, which were often extremely trying. But when his renown was firmly established, she had become what in an earlier letter, she had said she dreaded that she might be. Since that time, she has become the intimate of his wife, married him against his will, and when he was a sufficient explanation of his wife's conduct, she became jealous and irritable. Let the unhappy Jane Welsh speak for herself: "That eternal Bath house," she writes in her diary. "I wonder how many thousands of miles Mr. C. has walked, since he was a boy, in his search for a woman who was no better off than she was. But when she found that he had leisure for Bath house, though none for her, she became jealous and irritable." Let the unhappy Jane Welsh speak for herself: "That eternal Bath house," she writes in her diary. 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THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

The Bismarck Tribune.

NEWS COMMENTS.

CHICAGO is raiding Chinese opium dens.

ROSCOE CONKLING is the dupe of American statesmen.

BISMARCK has the neuralgia, but the American is enjoying its usual health.

The Graphic thinks that Dr. Holmes read a poem three minutes after he died.

A HURDY house is in operation in Butte and that moral city has about decided to read the riot act.

THOMAS NAST has been pensioned by the Harper's \$100 a year. Who wouldn't build a colossal pectoral lie?

THESE are now 1,000 applications for divorce pending in Massachusetts, in the majority of which women are the secessionists.

MORMON missionaries are laboring with the G-tile sinners of Maryland, and have established several churches in that state.

DULUTH Tribune: Dr. Mary Walker fell in love with a giant in a side show the other day, simply because the cut of his pants tickled her fancy.

VANDERBILT only drew out of the bank a million dollars spending money, from which it is inferred that his European trip will be a brief one.

MEAL hours at the White House are 9 o'clock a.m., 1 o'clock p.m., and 7 o'clock p.m., and no running to the cupboard for a "piece" between meals.

ANNA DICKINSON will lecture in the east this spring. The west has no charms for her, and it may be added she has no charms for the west. They have all faded.

MR. O'DOYOGAN interviewed about the Dublin execution, is of the opinion that the dynamite cause still lives, in which respect it differs slightly from Mr. Joseph Brady.

MRS. SROWE is building a church at Jacksonville, Florida. Mrs. Srowe once wrote a book titled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of which some of our readers may have heard.

A GRAND FORK paper says: "It is altogether likely that the capital of Dakota will be located on one of the many towns that have offered the houses and land." This is startling, if true!

WHEN a wealthy appearing, well-dressed and stylish man appears on the street of an obscure town it is difficult to determine whether he is a foreign nabob or a retired Chicago sandbagger.

TWO St. Paul boys endeavored to open a dynamite danger torpedo with a stone. They will not future be as handsome as they were before the explosion, but they'll have considerable more sense.

PUCK calls Lydia Pinkham the Venus de Medicina, and the ink on the printed words was wavy dry, a score of papers I owned out of the query, "This is Oscar Wilde the Appalling Belvidere?"

THE proprietor of a hotel in Colfax, Iowa, has a way of getting tramps to earn their victuals. He puts them behind an empty wheelbarrow to push round town for half an hour before they are fed. All who cannot stand the test go away unpaid.

THE Minneapolis Tribune publishes this under the head of "An Illiterate Mayor's Letter": "Sir: If the Tribune intends to imply that in my official capacity I am an A&S, I wish hereby over my official signature to deny the statement in the most solemn manner of which I am capable."

SO-EWICKED fellow got into a Vermont church just after the deacons and vestrymen had held a meeting there, and left four beer bottles and a whisky flask, all empty, and a pack of cards under the table. When the sewing society met an hour later and discovered the articles, they held a long whispered consultation.

GEORGE D. FRENTICE was the first man to use the paragraph in journalism. His personalities were pointed and sarcastic. His thrusts of humor were unanswerable. Before his day nothing had ever been known in the American newspaper. To say nothing else is known. It is a part of our popular education, and is in keeping with the busy, bustling world in which we live.

SULLIVAN on Mitchell in a New York interview: "Mitchell says he would like to spar you again!" "Well, he will have to come to Boston, and if I do spar him, I will give him \$500. But if he does not like this, let him take ten men, and I will take the same and we will go into a room and I will beat him if \$5,000 that he can't stand before me for four three minute rounds with soft glov's."

TON O'CHILSTREE will have to give up the belt as the champion meteorite of the land. A dispatch from Kingston, N.Y., says: "A fiery meteor was seen to drop from the sky into Rondout creek the other night, and upon examination, a giant sword was found with its blade buried deep in the mud." Upon further examination the sword was found to be covered with strange hieroglyphics, and wholly unlike anything ever before seen or described. It seems to be designed for something more than ordinary hands."

IN closing an article on the death of the daughter of Marshall McClure, the editor of the Jamestown Alert, a writer pays the following beautiful tribute to the memory of the dear little one: "Par in heart, the unsullied soul has returned to the God who gave it. Like a flower, she is transplanted from earth to heaven to bloom in eternal youth. No voice comes back from the echoless shore whether she has gone, but the cords of love she wore around her will lure on to heaven those who are left behind. The ties of affection and the bonds of love on earth are not forever broken in death, but will be united in the Land of the Leal in the home over there. 'We shall meet again!'

YELLOWSTONE PARK EXCURSION.

Rufus Hatch of the Yellowstone North Pacific syndicate, who has returned from Europe, where he placed bonds for the construction of the Yellowstone Park branch of the North Pacific, will give a grand excursion from New York to the park in a short time. The following guests have been invited:

From Great Britain: John M. LeSage (and wife), managing editor London Telegraph, London; J. C. Macdonald (and wife), editor London Times, London; M. M. Moore (and wife), chairman Cattle Ranch and Land Co., London; James McMurtry, chairman Alliance Bank, London; John E. Morris, (and wife Misses Meiggs), South Amer can B. & B. builder and promoter in London financial circles; John J. H. Pyleton, M. P. (wife and two daughters), London; Guy V. Bethell, son of the Hon. Shugay B. theil, secretary parliamentary committee, house of lords, London; John Clay, member royal commission on agriculture sent to United States four years ago, Kelso, Scotland; Mr. John Neate (and Mrs. Neate), prominent solicitor, London; James Somerville, solicitor, London, and Sons, Castle, Scotland; Campbeil Clarke, Parisian editor London Telegraph. Several gentlemen whose names have not yet been given, to be announced by Dr. John Ross, and J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

From the Continent: Conn Hoyt, secretary of state for foreign affairs, Austrian empire; minister of commerce, a bureau of the Austrian government; Dr. Knapp, of Berlin, journalist, member of the imperial parliament and director of the Dentsches bank; S. Bleichroeder,

or his son, Baron B. ei brother, members of a leading banking house, Berlin; Dr. Sonnenmann, editor Frankfort Journal, member of the imperial parliament, writer and authority on finance; an officer of the Berlin Lico int Society, a great money power and financial organization; Mr. K. esman, of Berlin, 18 years U.S. consul in that city; the secretary of the Hamburg chamber of commerce; the president of the Hamburg assen'y, the general manager of the Hamburg and New York Co., a famous banker, financial agent Canadian Pacific railway; H. H. Meier, president North German Lloyd S. S. Co., F. Bremen, and member imperial parliament; editor of the Paris Figaro; two gentlemen from Paris representing French financial and commercial interests (elections have not yet been made definite).

From the Unit d State: Hon. Roscoe Conkling, New York; Cyrus W. Field New York; G. J. Williams, general solicitor Atlantic & Pacific railroad, Boston; P. D. Morgan, Lauder, for the past four years resident in Paris; Albert Bertrand, artist, New York; Frederick Billings, Vermont, director of the New York railroad and Farmore's Loan and Trust Co., New York; P. G. Holton, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., New York; Senator J. P. Jones, of Nevada; Senator J. B. Beck, of Kentucky; Senator D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Hon. H. M.eller, secretary of the interior (and wife), Washington D. C.; Judge John B. Brady, New York; Judge Noah Davis, New York; John C. Wyman, Mass.: ex-Judge Robert S. Green (and wife), New York; Samuel W. Allerton, of Chicago, capitalist, and cattle raider; Wm. M. Samuel, St. Louis, prominent merchant, formerly president corn exchange, of that city; William Fullerton, ex-judge and lawyer, New York; Rev. Dr. Horace D. Aldrich, of Christ church, New York; Dr. Horace D. Aldrich, of Christ church, New York; Senator W. B. Allison, of Iowa; P. B. Key, St. Paul, wholesale merchant; Charles E. Quincy, of William Heath & Co., New York, Paris and London; J. B. Houze, president Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; Asa E. Potter, president Maverick National bank, Boston; Arnold B. Chase, treasurer Ero & University, Providence; B. I. Hon. Frank Hatt, Jr., assistant postmaster general; John A. Kenney, banker; John S. Kennedy, Conn., New York; A. B. T. Hatch and wife, Stamford, Conn.; John N. Abbott, general passenger agent Erie railroad company; Hugh J. Jewell, general agent of the Louisville & Nashville, and general agent of the Louisville & Nashville, New York; F. A. Thompson, vice-president P. Langley's railroad; a musical sextette of fine gentlemen, and two ladies friends of Mrs. Rufus Hatch. Newspaper men: Four from New York, one from Boston (J. H. Holmes, Boston Herald), one from St. Paul, two from Chicago. These gentlemen will be editors of the papers they represent.

Capt. W. S. Moorhouse.

The Atchison Champion, says: Capt. Wm. S. Moorhouse left last night for Bismarck, Dakota where he expects to engage in the hardware trade.

Capt. Moorhouse came to Atchison in 1857, a boy, and has ever since resided here. He served throughout the whole war, in the Seventh Kansas cavalry, entering the service as second lieutenant, and being mustered out as captain of his company. He participated in all the campaigns and battles in which the Seventh was engaged, and was a gallant and faithful soldier throughout.

In January, 1869, he was appointed adjutant general of the state by Gov. Harvey, and served in that position for two years, with credit and us fulness.

During the past ten years he has been connected with the hardware house of W. W. Marbourg, and for the past eight or nine years he has been the principal traveling salesman of the house, having a large territory assigned him. In this business he met with great success, and enjoyed the entire confidence and regard of his employer. Capt. Moorhouse carries with him to his new location the wariness, well-wishes of a host of friends, in which the Champion is most heartily joins.

Dakota Independence.

Col. Donan speaking of Dakota says: "Dakota has been placed in the attitude of a professional beggar, shunning around in dirty lobbies, pleading and whining for her own inalienable rights. I am tired of the whole business, and I think our duty now is to simply invite congress to go to the devil, and set up independently on our own hook. Dakota has domain enough; resources enough, material advantages of soil, climate and mineral wealth to make an empire herself. She ought to hang the first fellow who goes, or proposes to go, to Washington on any begging expedition. With more territory than New England, New York, New Jersey and half of Pennsylvania combined; with more population than New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Florida and Nevada; with more daily newspapers than any three southern states put together, and with more general intelligence among her people than is to be found in all the professional politicians at Washington, she has within herself every thing necessary to a glorious homestead."

Matters at the Court House.

John Waldon and his corps of assistants have been doing excellent work at the jail. Every portion of it has been renovated and the walls and ceilings kalsomined a sky blue with five foot wainscoting of deep gray. The judge's room has also received attention and has been neatly kalsomined with a bright star over the lamp. The new junior, Capt. Wm. Gleeson, has superintended the work of policing the court room and halls. The kalsomining was done by Wm. Grinnell wh. is in custody for some petty offenses, and who, by the way, has proved himself an excellent workman. Last night \$100 was present'd for doing less or did not know what the court house and jail. In this case the outlay was the law material. One hundred trees have been planted in the jail yard, about six year old elders which are already showing leaves. Court convenes on Tuesday.

Bad Man from Bismarck.

Mr. John Brooks, of Dickinson, sculps this doubtful story to the TRIBUNE:

"Charles Armstrong was out the other day near the head of the Cannon Ball river, and saw eight horsemen approaching him. When they drew near he observed that they were Indians, and when within 50 yards of them, a shot was fired at him. He jumped into a buffalo wallow and commenced firing at them, and being a good shot, he succeeded in killing the entire band before they could get out of reach of his murderous Winchester rifle. He says it was the hottest job he ever got into but he came out unharmed. I send this to you because Armstrong goes in Bismarck, and I want to let Bismarckers know what kind of a man they have. He is here on the range yet, but will be in soon.

Done What They Could.

The Sioux City Journal says: There is no more industrious newspaper in Dakota, in behalf of its town and locality than the Bismarck TRIBUNE. If Bismarck does not become the great city of the upper Missouri country, Col. Lounsberry and his I. B. W. will still be entitled to be remembered as having done what they could.

A Missouri correspondent of the New Northwest says: High water still rules all kinds of goods, but what catches a Bismarck is 15 cents per pound for beef, 4 cents for potatoes, 25 cents for butter, and as for eggs, an ordinary mortal can't look at them, they are reserved for railroad magnates and bar tenders, and there is no possibility of lower prices until the rail road reaches us from the east, probably two or three years.

The Deer Lodge people have recently had a rich subject for sustenance, masturbation and digestion, in the finding of an infant's remains under a big tree near the "valley village." A coroner's jury found no evidence of the parentage, but the coroner succeeded in getting himself horse-whipped for a legal reflection on the character of a certain party.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE BLACK HILLS DISASTERS.

Movements of the Capital Commission
—Snow Storms at Various Points
—Storms and Shipwrecks on the Lakes—Etc., Etc.

The Black Hills Floods.

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 21.—[Special]—The wise heads of this city have for the past month been predicting something fearful, although they did not exactly know what it would be. For more than one month past the most fearful storms have prevailed, deluging the whole country to an extent that has never been known before. The military lines have been almost constantly down and great damage has been done to the telephone lines which connect the different cities of the country. Not only this, but

TRAVEL HAS BEEN IMPOSSIBLE,

and even the Black Hills railroad had to hold its trains on account of being unable to have wood hauled to their stations. This condition of affairs naturally flooded the streams but would never have caused the damage or the disaster that has just occurred.

Last Thursday morning the barometer began to fall rapidly and continued to fall. A heavy rain of warm temperature began later in the day melting very rapidly the snow which covered all the mountains to an unusual depth. The sides of the mountains were covered with small streams increasing in volume and about 4 p.m. were

TORRENTS RUSHING DOWN THE MOUNTAINS,

carrying everything before them. At this time

news was received from the ten-mile ranch, above Deadwood, by telephone, that the snow was

pouring badly to-day. At 6:30 o'clock this morning the schooner Petrel, wood laden

from Pine Lake, appeared in the harbor flying

a signal of distress. It was expected that she

would go down at any moment and the crew

left the ship, leaving only the captain. While getting to the shore the yawl containing the men was capsized and three men drowned. Their names cannot be obtained. A tug went to the assistance of the captain and got him ashore and a few minutes after the Petrel was gotten to the beach and run ashore in a badly water logged condition. The Sailor Boys ashore near Bayview loaded with wood and is a total wreck. Her crew of seven men were rescued with great difficulty. News has just reached town that the schooner Maggie Dahl was dismantled off Manitou Saturday night. She was picked up by a large barge and broke loose last night near Port Washington and is ashore and helpless. She carried a crew of seven men. It is rumored that several vessels have gone down with all aboard, but at this writing there is no authentic information.

THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

Bismarck's Sun in the Ascendant.

Real Estate Dealers Already in the Field.

FARGO, Dakota, May 21.—The capital commission arrived here by special train in charge of Superintendent Odell, of the North Pacific.

After stopping about half an hour they passed north over the Manitoba road to Grand Forks on their way to Odessa. They will probably arrive here on their return Wednesday.

A canvass of the members evidence

the fact that the brilliant offer made

by Bismarck is having considerable weight.

In the minds of many that talked with the commissioners, and even some of the commissioners themselves, Bismarck will capture the capital without doubt.

A couple of heavy real estate dealers left this morning for Bismarck, it is believed with the intention of investing heavily in suburban property there before the coronation arrives. Hon. Alex McKenzie seems to be the best hope of the commissioners, and if Bismarck holds the winning hand she may credit him for much of her success in becoming the capital city of the territory of Dakota.

Preparing for the Coronation.

MOSCOW, May 21.—The special embassy

which will represent France at the coronation of the Czar has arrived here.

Braves of that tribe who are in the habit of indulging in wakatene—in the above—no doubt

incorporate in their church hymns such a verse as:

"In sun we'll have the royal bulge,

And Satan need not fear,

If we with humb'le hearts indulge

In wakateneitakasorietascerashatier."

A serious accident occurred in the city yesterday.

In turning a corner of the street the bustle

of a lady struck a gentleman violently and

knocked him into the gutter, the fall bruising

him very severely. If the ladies present in their determination to keep right with the eastern styles in this particular they should be very careful in turning corners. They should steer

out into the middle of the street and swing

around gradually as a steamboat rounds a bend

in the river. This would show their style off to advantage and prevent accidents.

Mysterious Movements.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—There have been mysterious movements of military authorities here of late. These began with the agitation of the extradition of Sheridan and Walsh. A number

of men at the barracks are kept under arms for special service in an emergency. On the night

Brad: was hung a squad was ordered to the British minister's house in civilian clothes. The same thing happened when Gen. Sherman was sent to the White House.

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

NEWS COMMENTS.

TRAINS are running on time quite the same as if Vanderbilt had not retired from business.

WEISER'S last words: "ZATHUM—A kind of malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat."

SULLIVAN declares that he could have scolded Mitchell all over the stage if he had let himself out.

The queen's knee still troubles her, and she thinks of postponing her birthday until it has fully recovered.

The oldest living graduate of the military academy at West Point is Gen. Joshua Baker, now of Louisville.

Texas has a telegraph operator, at Comanche Station, only seven years old, who can send or receive twenty words per minute.

An Indiana state legislator has cut his throat. He sat down to think over his position, associates, etc., and remorse got the best of him.

A Stearns county woman has joined the church so that she will not be bored with the company of her husband in the next world.

THOSE who have eaten of the first crop of peaches announce that the nut brown flavor of worms is more pronounced than ever this season.

BRIAN Young's will filled four columns of a Salt Lake paper, and even then it mentioned but a small number of his sad and bereaved wife.

The reduction of the tax on tobacco does not seem to have made any difference. Good five-cent cigars continue to sell for 10 and 15 cents each.

A KANSAS City paper gives an account of a crank who was "a tall, dark man with a straggling beard and a Henry Watterson sinister expression."

SARA BERNHARD says she doesn't want to appear exacting and fastidious about a trifling thing, but she does hope it will be a dandy this time.

Moor and Senkey claim that they saved 10,000 souls in Europe. With a few more such savors the country could wory along without a higher power.

It is remarked that hotel keepers seldom reach sixty. Before that age men often fasten their revengeful talons on them and they slowly pine away and die.

DEVASTATED AND DESTROYED.

Deadwood, Central City, Spearfish And Pennington Swept by a Furious Flood.

DEADWOOD, D. T., May 9.—Special.—For the past month there has been almost continual rain throughout this section. Streams have been swollen and travel blocked to such an extent that much suffering has been the result. The mines in the vicinity have been deprived of wood, and at Deadwood fuel had run up to an enormous figure.

BUT THE GREATEST DISASTER

which ever fell before this section has been the flood of yesterday and today. On the 17th inst. it commenced raining heavily, and continued until yesterday at 4 o'clock. The Whitewater, which runs through the heart of the city, began rising very rapidly. It soon overflowed its banks, and by 6 o'clock was sweeping everything before it. More than 75 houses were swept down by the stream, which continued to undermine and cut into the banks, caving in such buildings as were not washed away.

OVER HALF OF DEADWOOD

has been taken off, leaving only Main street, which is the more substantial portion of the city. The loss here alone will amount to over \$500,000. Only four lives are known to be lost. Mr. George Chandler and wife, their hired man and another unknown man, Mrs. Chandler's body has been recovered. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of damage done up to the gulch. It is known that

CENTRAL CITY IS WASHED AWAY.

Pennington is entirely destroyed, as is also the greater portion of Spearfish, and the number of isolated dwellings lost is not known.

The damage from these points will amount to something enormous. All the mines are shut down, being under water, and the Golden Gate and Shore mines are washed out. It will be many weeks before the repairs even on the mining tracks can be completed. A basket and rope communication has been established between the two portions of Deadwood.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILS, and there is no telling what is the amount of life sacrificed. It is impossible to communicate with neighboring cities as all telegraph lines are washed down. The gulch is one mass of broken timber and demolished houses.

Months will not repair the damages. A damper is cast over business, and every one is anxious to glean particulars, which are of the most meagre character. News from the Rapid valley says that it is entirely submerged. If this be true, the loss of life in that section must be fearful. It is impossible to secure immediate communication with papers owing to the condition of the telegraph lines.

A FASHIONABLY attired young man in a New York coat saw a stray thread on the instep of his toothpick shoes and immediately proceeded to remove it. He kept on pulling until one leg of his pantaloons was unfastened from the ankle to the waist. Assuming his best agonistic expression, he buttoned his overcoat tightly around him, borrowed the hairpin from the conductor and struck out for the nearest seclusion.

A COUNTRY merchant visited the city a few days ago and purchased from a dollar store a table cloth, and he took home with him, and after putting a tag on it marked \$14 made a present of it to a Methodist preacher, whose church his family attended. The reverend gentleman took the package home, opened it, and examined the contents. The next day he took the cover (with the tag attached) back to the groceryman, and said "I am too poor in this world's goods to afford to display so valuable a cover on my table, and if you have no objection I should like to return it." The merchant could do nothing but acquiesce, but fancy his feelings.

The Stone Maiden and Magic Mound.

For the Tribune.

Near Fort Lincoln on the bluffs is a little mound, apparently formed by human hands, eight or ten feet high, called by the Indians Medicine Mound. Fred Gerard, an old Indian trader who has lived in the fort and vicinity for the past thirty years, gives us the following legend told him by the Indians many years since as to the origin of the stone and mound. The stone is claimed by the superstitions Indians to be an Indian maiden turned to stone by the power of the magician's or medicine man's black art for disobedience to her father in a love affair with a young brave of the Indians, living in the Indian village on the east side of the Missouri river, just north of the present city of

Fargo Argus: The train from the east yesterday morning brought in a jolly and intellectual party of six. They were from Hartford Theological Seminary, and have come to Dakota to spend the summer, and work under the supervision of Rev. H. C. Simmons, the Congregational missionary.

A proposition has been made by a party of capitalists to organize a company in Fargo for the purpose of bringing Montana beef cattle to the stock yards there, and slanting them for packing purposes, instead of paying freight to Chicago on the live stock, and then freight on the canned goods. It would seem as though this was a scheme worthy of attention.

Colonel Donan says that the county commissioners have located the capital of Ramsey at Devil's Lake City; they have a court house nearly completed, a seven hundred pound safe on the ground, and a complete set of records, bought in St. Paul. The new lawyer has a law press and an office in the new court house, and yesterday issued the first copy of the Minne-wauke Pioneer Press. Messrs. E. S. Baker, Burton and Sanders are the county commissioners.

A NEVADA paper says that "Nine-tenths of the unhappy matriarchs are the result of green human calves being allowed to run at large in the society pasture without any yokes upon them. They marry and have children before they do matriarchies." The sooner will please to take note.

Mrs. A. TABOR, the divorced wife of Colorado's first senator, was given a reception by two hundred of the wealthiest and most respectable people of Denver a few days after her return from her California tour. Meanwhile, Denver society studiously ignores Mrs. Tabor.

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THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

ARRIVE.	
Pacific Express (going west).	6:00 a. m.
Mail and Express (to Mandan only)	6:20 p. m.
Atlantic Express (going east)	6:50 p. m.
Mail and Express (going east). A	8:50 a. m.
Mandan Accommodation	11:25 a. m.
" " " " "	4:10 p. m.
DEPART.	
Atlantic Express (going east)	8:10 p. m.
Mail and Express (going east)	9:10 a. m.
Pacific Express (going west)	6:15 p. m.
Mail and Express (to Mandan only)	6:35 p. m.
Mandan Accommodation	8:00 p. m.
Commutation rates between Mandan and Bismarck, single fares 30 cents; round trip 50 cents.	

THE BANNER CITY

Court has adjourned until Monday morning. District Attorney Ball, of Fargo, is here attending court.

Geo. D. Mann has returned from an extended visit to Minnesota.

Frank D. Bolle will have his residence ready for occupancy in a few days.

J. F. Wallace, of Burnt Creek, reports the crops excellent in that locality.

John H. Nickel, an attorney from Quincy, Ill., has located in the banner city.

Col. Moore and Lieut. Walsh and Chance were the delegates from Lincoln yesterday.

Mr. Nelson Copherer is having a front addition built to his preexisting establishment.

The firm of Bentley & March have received the maps of Painted Woods City. They are beauties.

During the first two weeks of the present month there were 314 claims entered at the land office.

Major David Krause, 5th infantry, has transferred with Major Simeon Snyder, 11th infantry.

Jerry Plant's returned from Washburn yesterday. He reports everything booming in that locality.

Mr. Lucy Baily, who is one of Burleigh county's old settlers, has taken a claim near Wessington.

Major McDowell, of Bloomington, Ill., assistant superintendent railway mail service is in the city.

Gov. Alonzo P. Wise, an old time Bismarcker, has returned from an extended trip through Montana.

Mr. E. D. Edieck, of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived on last evening's train with a view of locating in the banner city.

L. B. Smith has taken the agency for the new home sewing machine, and engaged Harry J. Meyers as local agent.

The No. 1 Hard base ball club has challenged the Mandan boys to play a match game of ball on Saturday afternoon next.

Mr. James Hagan returned Saturday from his old home in Minnesota. He says the banner city "beats them all."

W. B. Bell, Carl Peterson and Henry Wetherby barged by in a plow in a four-hour shot. They will lead.

A farmer Wednesday remarked that it was a farm shame to waste so much good wheat ground as the bank block will require.

Four carloads of sheep from White Rock range near Billings, passed through the city Wednesday destined for St. Paul.

A carload of twenty five driving and work horses arrived in the city Monday, consigned to Lawrence, Thompson & Griffin.

The Tribune learns that James Coker has taken the contract for sprucing the streets and is preparing for active operations.

Mr. O. P. Jewell, of Cedar Springs Mich., is in the city and will be the guest of M. H. Jewell of the Tribune for a few weeks.

J. J. Jackson, having stood off the enemy on his land contested and come out victorious thus far, returned to look after his seedling.

Mr. Richard Comerford, one of the first women to settle in Bismarck, died at Glendale Sunday. She will be buried here to-day.

Mr. Frank Smith, of the Missouri colony, was in the city Monday, and sold tw. fine flocks that he had wintered on the range.

W. H. Bigelow postoffice inspector of Augusta, Maine, is in the city, a guest of Eugene S. Neal and his son, who recently located at Bismarck.

Another old land mark gone. The log shack on Second street, belonging to John O'Leary, was torn down Monday. Let the good work go on.

The funeral of Mrs. Comerford took place from the restance of her daughter, Mrs. C. A. Galloway, at 9 a. m. Wednesday and was largely attended.

Captain O'Brien, 3rd cavalry, is a passenger on the Hennepin, which is due from above to day. The Captain is on his way to Fort Snelling with prisoners.

Major S. Snyder, 5th Infantry, registered at the Sheridan yesterday. The Major is on his return to Fort Meade from recruiting service in New York City.

The contract for the transportation of military supplies on the Missouri river from Fort Lincoln to Fort Benton, has been awarded to T. C. Jones, of St. Paul.

Harry Stroud's team ran away on Monday last and badly damaged the mail wagon. All damage have to be repaired, and the Lincoln mail is on time once more.

Mrs. Captain Hathaway arrived in the city last evening and is at the Sheridan. She will go up the river on the Black Hills to join the captain at Fort Maginnis.

More than a dozen attorneys have been admitted to practice at this term of court, and it has only been in session for two days. Everything is on the boom in this favored land.

The street commissary has fixed the fence around the railroad block on Main street. (reserved for grand jury) depot) in fine shape and the fence of the whitewashed bush is also some thing very valuable.

Geo. M. Smith of Medina, Mo., a son of John A. Smith, who located about three months ago with Bismarck will arrive in a few days. He has only been getting the Tribune four weeks. It looks like a charm.

R. V. Miller has resigned his position as deputy assessor and Wm. Faileur has been wisely appointed in his stead. Mr. Faileur will do well in this or any other position to which he may be called.

The Hon. Thos. Van Etten, who returned from the south Friday, had trouble in finding his old home, so rapidly had the city grown in his vicinity. He was compelled to employ a guide to show him where he lived.

Mr. A. Fisher, the vegetable man, is now able to furnish garden stuff of all kinds. Give him your orders, and he will supply you table with everything in the vegetable line, at the lowest possible rates, delivered to you daily.

Cyrus M. Robinson, formerly of the Clark farm, but now a boomer in Emmons county, qualified Saturday before U. S. Commissioner Corey. Result: The said "rooster" struck a wag and went to the bottom.

Mr. Wm. Ives came down on the steamer Rosebud from Fort Berthold. By too close application to business in the trader's store at the agency, Mr. Ives has impaired his health and was compelled to come to Bismarck for rest.

M. McIntosh, who has been up in McLean county seeking a location for a colony, passed through the city yesterday on his return to Fort O. H. Spofford in glowing terms of the county he has visited as his assistant.

A Bismarck boomer paralyzed a Mandan man yesterday by asking why Bismarck was like Jamestown. Giving it up, he was informed that because both have their machine shops just across the river.

Acquaintances of J. E. Johnson, who will be remembered as the former ticket agent at this

point, will be pleased to know that a ten pound boy has been the result of two years' wedded life to a most estimable lady.

John Curry, who visited Bismarck last fall in company with Finley Inn, has returned to Dakota and is now stopping at Jamestown. Should he come to Bismarck he will find that he could have doubled his money on investments offered him last fall.

A club hunt in which the party killing the least game will pay for a game supper is being talked of and will be pushed ahead if enough of our sportsmen take an interest in it. About ten men on a side are desired to take part in the sport.

The horrible smell that is borne into the city from the bottom south of town when the wind is favorable, is enough to die the heart of a native Chicagoan, and remind him of home. Dead cattle, horses, and other cholera-breeding nuisances abut and there.

Mr. Frank Martin and child returned home on last evening's train, after a visit of two and a half months' duration with relatives in Utah. Frank's smile is now so very fair that it causes the water to drip from a picture of an arctic iceberg in the next room.

Mr. Price, one of the live business men of Steele, was in the city yesterday on land and other business. He says the capital commission will do about the pr per cap if they put the capital at Steele for he declared it's the handsomest place he ever saw for such an institution.

At the race track Wednesday in a half-mile dash, Proctor's "blond" defeated Branch's "Gray Johnny." Purse, \$20. This was followed by a race, mile dash, contested by "Gray Johnny," Griffin's "Ba. Middle" and Ostland's "Dunghill" resulting in a victory for the latter. Purse, \$15.

J. D. Durage, assistant engineer in charge of improvements on the upper Missouri river, left last evening for St. Paul to complete his arrangements for leaving this port with the steamer Emily for the scene of his proposed season's work. It is expected he will have about eighty men.

Chas. Weller, of Spring Cooley, is in the city. Mr. Weller has recently laid out a town at his ranch and in a day or two the Tribune will give some interesting facts in relation to its situation, surroundings and prospects. There is no fair land on the face of the earth than about Weller.

C. A. Smith a wholesale hardware merchant of Chicago arrived on last evening's train accompanied by F. A. Bristol, a prominent merchant of Fargo. Mr. Smith is lo king over Bismarck and studying the prospects of a wholesale center. He was here ten years ago, and of course notes with astonishment the wonderful improvement.

Mr. W. H. H. Mercer, one of the proprietors of Painted Woods City, arrived in the metropolis Monday. He reports the new mill as doing splendid work cutting from five to six thousand feet of lumber per day, which finds a ready sale among the many settlers coming into that community.

Messrs. Emerson & Wakeman Monday secured the hand-somest driving team in the banner city. They are pure blacks and are perfect beauties. The team came from Oskaloosa, Iowa, and at the fair held there have always taken first premium. They were purchased of Laramore, Thompson & Griffin for \$600.

Springfield, Mass., Republican: Luman S. Norton, who was appointed to the Anapolis naval academy from Vermont in 1876, where he ranked among the first in class, was obliged to leave the service by color-blindness, and has gone into business in New York. His father, Luman P. Norton, for many years a prominent manufacturer of Bennington, has gone into the insurance business in Bismarck, Dakota.

Captain John B. LeBarge, one of the oldest steamboatmen on the Big Muddy, was looking over the city Saturday with a view to casting anchor here. The captain has for the last forty years plowed the wild Missouri. He has the honor of saying that he took the first boat, the old Key West to Fort Benton in 1861. Capt LeBarge has seen all the towns along the river, from St. Louis to Bismarck, start, but he thinks the banner city is indeed the "promised land."

Geo. H. Scott, representing the nursery house of W. T. Smith, Geneva, N. Y., arrived from Helena last evening and will spend a few days in the city after which he will go east, returning again to Bismarck in about two weeks to take orders for next year's delivery. Mr. Scott says that all the trees he has sold in this region are doing well. He represents a good house and will doubtless do much better this year than last.

The country surrounding Bismarck is alive with plow and scribe, and our sportsmen are having grand times in the various creeks and sloughs. A member of the "sunrise" force, was plowed the wild Missouri. He has the honor of saying that he took the first boat, the old Key West to Fort Benton in 1861. Capt LeBarge has seen all the towns along the river, from St. Louis to Bismarck, start, but he thinks the banner city is indeed the "promised land."

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The cause of the accident

of course is not definitely known. The engine was running with only eighty pounds of steam pressure, whereas Mr. Bly says the boiler had been running but a few days ago at nearly 200 pounds pressure. Those who ought to know claim that pieces of the boiler look as if the water had got low, and others say the boiler had a weak spot, which caused a man at the Little Missouri to once predict that should thing would blow up some day. One thing is certain, the boiler had undergone thorough repair and to all appearances was first-class. It may have been the negligence of the engineer that caused the terrible catastrophe, but if it was, no one on earth will ever know it.

Two other employees were very slightly bruised, but not enough to cause them serious inconvenience.

Ouellette and his son were boarding with his brother, Victor Ouellette, on the hill just east of the works. (The body of the father and injured son were taken there where the latter was placed in the physician's care and the former prepared for burial. Coroner Smith empannelled a jury at once and the inquests are in progress as we go to press.)

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Mr. Ouellette leaves a wife and family of four at Belle River, Ontario. He was about 42 years old, working about twenty feet from the boiler at the time of the accident.

THE DAMAGE

will amount to between four and five thousand dollars, but the fact that two brick blocks are now waiting for brick from the yard, make the loss almost irreparable. The yard had just been finished and was one of the finest in the country. Of course it will be repaired immediately, but it will require some weeks to get a new engine boiler and machine in position.

THE RIVER.

Captain John Smith has gone to Glendive to bring down the steamer Batchelor.

The Rosebud overhauled the Josephine at Tobacco Garden yesterday, although she left here thirty six hours later than the latter.

The steamer Black Hills, of the Powers line, arrived yesterday from St. Louis. She left that city April 24th last, with 200 tons of Benton freight. She expects to leave this evening.

The Helena left Bux. at 2:30 yesterday afternoon.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The steamer Josephine left early Sunday morning for Benton. She had 287 tons of freight and twenty passengers. Commodore Coulson went up on her to view the wreck of the Big Horn.

The steamer Rosebud left yesterday noon on her second trip to Benton with 24 tons of freight.

The General Buckner arrived yesterday morning and is taking on freight for up-river points.

The Josephine passed Stevenson at noon yesterday.

The Rosebud and Josephine left for Benton yesterday with good loads.

The Butte left for Benton at 6 o'clock last evening well loaded with 8-10 passengers.

The steamer Black Hills is expected here Saturday morning. As she reaches the full load she will take on freight here but the imported cattle belonging to Mr. T. C. Power.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The Josephine left Yankton May 3d, and arrived at Bismarck May 17. She will have here to-day with 200 tons for Benton and 100 tons of way freight. Captain John Belk pulls the bell, with Alva Wright and Joseph Coulson at the wheel, Joseph Coulson in the office, Jas. Egland and John Gormley first engineer. She has been rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now one of the finest packets on the river.

Owing to the arrival of the Josephine, Commodore Coulson did not sail on the Dacotah as he expected. Mr. Coulson joined the Commodore last evening, and they will go up river on the 26th beginning to day.

The 14th instant brought 200 bales of robes, 1,000 dry hides, and 400 bales of fur from Benton and other points for shipment east.

Her passenger list numbered twenty persons.

The Sioux City Journal: A Chamberlain man wants to buy or build a boat that can pass a bar, carry passengers, and move a good sized cargo of freight. His representative was yesterday.

To Shippers.

Goods delivered at railroad warehouse later than 4 p. m. cannot be shipped that day. This arrangement is rendered necessary by the time of arrival of freight trains. If delayed even later than 4 p. m. they are subject to delay, of twenty-four hours.